THE HVMBLE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF the Countie of ESSEX, who to the number of twenty thousand hands, have subscribed and presented to the Committee of the House of Commons at Grocers-Hall in *London*, *Ian.* 18. 1641.

VVhich was accompanied by Knights, Gentlemen, and others of good quality in a very great number.

To the Honorable Knights and Burgesses of the House of COMMONS in Parliament.

The Humble Petition of the Knights, Gentlemen, Ministers, and other Inhabitants in the County of Essex.

SHEWETH,

NTo your Honourable House, that we are truely sensible of your great care, and extraordinary endeavours, to settle our Religion, and Peace, and daily give thankes to GOD Almighty for it; And we doe further in all humility present to your Honourable considerations, which wee doe apprehend a great stop in Reformation of matters of Religion, and ourselves together with you, and the whole Kingdome, to be in great danger of the Papists, and other ill-affected persons, who are every-where very insolent, and are ready to act the parts of those cruell blood-suckers in *Ireland*, if they be not speedily prevented: by meanes whereof, our Trading, especially of Clothing, and Farming, grew a great pace, to so great a dampe, as many thousands are like to come to suddaine want. Nor can wee expect any redresse thereof, unlesse the Bishops and Popish Lords be removed out of the House of Peeres.

Therefore we humbly pray, that you would earnestly mediate his Majesty and the House of Peeres, That our Brethren in *Ireland*, may speedily be relieved, And the Papists throughout the Kingdome be disarmed, And that such defects of Armes, as in your discretions, shall appeare to be meet, may be supplied, and this County and Kingdome, put into such a Warlike posture, as may be best for its defence, and safety, and that the Bishops, and Popish Lords who as we conceiue, have hindered the successe, of your godly Endeavours, may be put out of the House of Peeres, Not doubting but then our Petition formerly presented to your House, will receive a more full and speedy answer.

And your Petitioners resolving in all just and Honourable wayes, according to the late *Protestation*, to assist you, with our lives, and Estates, against the Enemies of GOD, the KING, and State, humbly pray to Almighty GOD, for your good successe.

London, Printed for *John Thomas*, 1641.

His Majesties Message to the House of Commons, *February* 7. 1641.

HIs Majestie taking notice of a Speech, pretending in the Title to have been delivered by Mr Pym in a Conference, and printed by Order of the House of Commons, in which it is affirmed, That since the stop upon the Ports against all Irish Papists by both Houses, many of the chief Commanders, now in the head of the Rebels, have been suffered to passe by His Majesties immediate Warrant; And being very certain of having used extreme Caution in the granting of Passeports into Ireland; So that He conceives, either this Paper not to have been so delivered and printed as it pretends, or this House to have received some mis-information;

His Majestie would be resolved, whether this Speech were so delivered and Printed, and if it were, would have this House to review upon what Informations that particular was grounded, that either that may be found upon re-examination to have been false, and both this House and His Majestie injured by it; Or that His Majestie may know by what means, and by whose fault, His Authority hath been so highly abused, as to be made to conduce to the assistance of that Rebellion, which He so much detests and abhors, and that He may see Himself fully vindicated from all reflections of the least suspicion of that kinde.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie: And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1641.

THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAIESTIE.

The Humble REMONSTRANCE and Petition of the LORDS and COMMONS in PARLIAMENT.

Most gracious Soveraigne,

Our *Majesties* most humble and Loyall Subjects the Lords and Commons in *Parliament*, doe with all faithfulnes and zeale to your *Majesties* Service, acknowledge your Royall favour and protection to be a great blessing and securitie to them for the enjoying and preserving of all those publique and private Liberties and Priviledges which belong unto them; and whensoever any of those Liberties or Priviledges shall bee invaded or broken, they hold themselves bound with humilitie and confidence to resort to your Princely Iustice for redresse and satisfaction. And because the Rights and Priviledges of *Parliament* are the Birth-right and Inheritance not onely of themselves, but of the whole Kingdome, wherein every one of your Subjects is interressed. The maintenance and preservation whereof doth very highly conduce to the publique peace and prosperity of your *Majestie* and all your People; they conceive themselves more especially obliged with all humblenes and care: yea, with all earnestnesse and constancie of resolution and indeavour to maintaine and defend the same. Amongst other the Priviledges of *Parliament*; They doe with all dutifull reverence to your most excellent *Majestie* declare that it is their Ancient and undoubted Right: That your *Majestie* ought not to take notice of any matter in agitation and debate in either Houses of *Parliament*, but by their information and agreement; and that your *Majestie* ought not to propound any Condition, Provision or Limitation to any Bill or Act in debate or preparation in either Houses of *Parliament*; or to manifest or declare your consent or dissent, approbation or dislike of the same before it be presented to your *Majestie* in due course of *Parliament*: and that every particular Member of either House hath free liberty of speech to propound or debate any matter according to the order and course of *Parliament*: and that your *Majestie* ought not to conceive displeasure against any man for such opinions and propositions as shall be delivered in such debate, it belonging to the severall Houses of *Parliament* respectively to judge and determine such errors and offences in words or actions as shall be committed by any their Members in the handling or debating any matters depending.

They doe further declare that all the Priviledges above mentioned have beene lately broken to the great sorrow and grievance of your most humble and faithfull subjects in that Speech which your *Majestie* made in *Parliament* to both Houses upon *Tuesday* last the 14th. of this present Moneth of *December*, in that your *Majestie* did therein take notice of a Bill for impressing of Soldiers being in agitation in the said Houses, and not agreed upon: and that your *Majestie* did therein offer a *Salvo Jure*, or provisionall Clause to be added to that Bill before it was presented to your *Majestie* by the consent of both Houses, and did at the same time declare your displeasure against such persons as had moved some doubt or question concerning the same Bill. All which they doe affirme and declare to be against the ancient lawfull and undoubted Priviledges and Liberties of *Parliament*.

And therefore they most humbly beseech your Majesty by your Royall Power and authority, to maintaine and protect them in these and all other the Priviledges of your high Court of *Parliament*, that you will not for the time to come breake or interrupt the same. And that none of your loyall Subjects may suffer or sustaine any prejudice in your *Majesties* favour or good opinion for any thing done or spoken in *Parliament*. And for the reparation of your loyall Subjects in this their just grievance and complaint, for the breaches of their priviledges above mentioned, and prevention of the like, for the time to come. That your *Majestie* will be pleased to declare and make knowne, the name or names of the person or persons, by whose misinformation and evill councell our *Majestie* was induced to the same, that so he or they may receive such condigne punishment, as shall appertaine to justice in that behalfe. And this they most humbly desire, and as your greatest and most faithfull Councell shall advise your Majesty to performe, as that which will be, not only a comfort to themselves, but likewise a great advantage to your *Majesty*, by procuring and confirming such a confidence and unity betwixt your *Majesty* and your People, as may be a foundation of Honour safety and Happinesse to your Person and Throne, as they stand bound alwaies to pray for, and indeavor.

Imprinted in the Yeare, MDCXLI.

16 Dec. 1641

concerning the King's Sp

of the 14th Dec.

An Ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament, for the ſafeguard of the Parliament, Tower and City of London, under the Command of Serjeant Major Generall Skippon.

WHereas upon the 12. of *Ianuary* laſt paſt (amongſt other things in that Order;) It is ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, in theſe words: And for the better ſafeguard of the Tower, It is further Ordered by both Houſes of Parliament, That the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, ſhall appoint and place a ſufficient Guard about the Tower, both by Land and Water, under the Command of Serjeant Major Generall *Skippon*, Commander of the Guards of the Parliament, And that thoſe Guards be carefull to ſee the former Order obſerved. Now whereas the ſaid Serjeant Major having (in his great care and faithfullneſſe) given his advice to the ſaid Sheriffs, concerning what Guards he conceived to be fitting, and how the ſame Guards ought to have been Ordered by Water and Land, as he thought moſt advantagious for the ſaid ſervice. Whereas alſo the ſaid Serjeant Major hath given his further advice and Order to divers other perſons concerning the timely diſcovery, and preventing of any thing that might have been attempted or done contrary to the intent of the ſaid Order of both Houſes of Parliament.

And whereas the ſaid Serjeant Major *Skippon* hath according to the truſt repoſed in him by the Citie of London, placed the Trained-Bands of the ſaid Citie, at the further end of Tower-Street, and in ſuch other places within and about the Citie, as he conceived to be moſt for the ſafety of the Citie: All and every particular of the which premiſſes, and whatſoever elſe in the ſame kinde, and to the ſame ends, that he the ſaid Serjeant Major hath adviſed, or done, or ſhall adviſe or do according to the Order aforeſaid, is hereby well approved off, and fully warranted by both Houſes of Parliament, as being for the Reall good ſervice of His Majeſty, and the Common-wealth; as alſo for the ſafety of the Parliament and Citie: And is in all and every part thereof according to his Duty, the laſt Proteſtation, and the Laws of this Kingdom. And if any perſon ſhall arreſt, or any other way trouble him for ſo doing, he doth break the Priviledge of Parliament, Violate the Liberty of the Subject, and is hereby declared an enemy to the Common-wealth.

February 18. *London*, Printed for *Joſeph Hunſcott*. 1641.

TO THE HONOVRABLE, THE HOVSE OF COMMONS NOW ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT.

The humble Petition of the High-Sheriff, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Sussex.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THat your Petitioners having suffered in as deep a nature, both in our Religion, Laws, Estates, and Liberties, as the many thousands of our Brethren, who have already made known their condition to this Honourable Assembly: Notwithstanding we cannot but thankfully acknowledge the benefits which we have received already by your unwearied labours, faithfull endeavors, and undanted resolutions against all delayes, desperate plots upon your Persons, Estates, and Liberties; many heavie taxes we are eased of; much freedome we enjoy in our Consciences and livelyhood; defending us from the violent cruelties, and formidable power of the *Prelates* and their *Courts*, making good our Laws against Treasons end evill Counsels, maintaining the true Religion and the glory of it, maugre the endeavors of *Arminians*, *Bishops*, ill-affected Clergy, and others, and the distructive plots of *Papists*, and the power of popish Lords, opening the mouths of faithfull Ministers long since silenced, enlarging those who were in prison and exile; appointing *Lieutenants* of trust; providing relief for distressed *Ireland*, the crying object of pitty, and subject of our enemies cruelty, our humble desires are above all.

That the Laws of God be truly maintained; *Government and Discipline* so setled, that we may conforme therein, to the perfect rule of Gods word; able, learned, and painfull Ministers may be encouraged, scandalous, speedily displaced; Pluralities and unwarranted orders and dignities of the Clergy taken away; that the probates of Wills and Testaments, may be reserved to the cognizance of the Temporall Courts; that places of concernment in the Kingdome, may be in the hands of Persons of integrity and good conversation; Papists may be totally disarmed, the Persons confined, the subtile conveyances of there estats discovered, and prevented; secret evill Councells and Councellors taken away from His Majesty; Delinquents punished; sale of Honour, and Offices restrained: That our County, more then seventy miles, naked to the Sea, may speedily be put into a posture of warlike defence by Sea and Land; Sea-men encouraged, fishing maintained, *Ireland* farther relieved, the Clergy, and others disobeying your late Orders in our Cathedrall, and other Churches, questioned, the Universities throughly purged, the Masse utterly abolished.

For the perfecting of which, and all other your honourable endeavours, that the glory of God may be by your zealous intentions propagated, The honour and safety of his Majesty and his Kingdomes, advanced, the priviledges of *Parliament*, and every Member thereof maintained; We shall never be wanting with our prayers, lives, and estates, according to our *Protestation*, to give you our uttermost assistance.

LONDON, Printed for Andrew Coe. 1641.

A Letter directed to Master Bridgeman, the fourth of *January*, and a Letter inclosed in it, to one Master *Anderton*, were this day read, and ordered to be entred.

105 f. 17

To the Worshipfull, and my much honoured friend, Orlando Bridgeman *Esquire, and a Burgesse of the Parliament, at his Chamber, at the Inner-Temple, these present.*

SIR,

WE are your friends, These are to advise you to looke unto your selfe, and to advise others of my Lord of *Strafords* friends to take heed, lest they be involved in the common Calamity, our advice is, to be gone, to pretend businesse till the great Hubbub be passed, Withdraw, lest you suffer among the Puritans: We intreate you to send away this inclosed Letter to Master *Anderton* inclosed, to some trusty friend, that it may be carried safely without suspition, for it concernes the Common safety; So desire your friends in *Covent-Garden*, *January* 4.

To the worshipfull and my much honoured Friend Master *Anderton*, these present.

SIR,

ALthough many designes have been defeated, yet that of *Ireland* holds well. And now our last plot works as hopefully as that of *Ireland*, we must bear with something in the Man, his will is strong enough, as long as he is fed with hopes, the Woman is true to us, and reall, Her Councell about her is very good. I doubt not but to send you by the next very joyfull newes, for the present, our rich enemies, *Pym*, *Hampden*, *Strode*, *Hollis*, and *Hasterigg*, are blemisht, challenged for no lesse then Treason: Before I write next, we doubt not but to have them in the Tower, or their heads from their shoulders.

The *Soliciter*, and *Fynes*, and *Earle*, we must serve with the same sauce: And in the House of the Lords, *Mandevill* is touched, but *Essex*, *Warwick*, *Say*, *Brook*, and *Paget*, must follow, or else we shall not be quiet. *Faulkland* and *Culpepper*, are friends to our side, at least wise they will do us nohurt. The Protestants and Puritans are so divided, that we need not feare them; the Protestants in a greater part, will joyne with us, or stand Neuters, while the Puritan is suppressed, If we can bring them under; the Protestant will either fall in with us generally, or else, if they do not, they are so indifferent, that either by fair, or foule means, we shall be able to command them.

The mischievous Londoners, and Apprentices, may do us some hurt for present, but we need not much fear them, they doe nothing orderly but tumultuously: Therefore we doubt not but to have them under command after one brunt, for our party is strong in the City, especially *Holborne*, the new Buildings, and *Westminster*, we are afraid of nothing, but the *Scots* appearing againe. But we have made a party there, at the Kings last being there, which will hold their hands behinde them, while we Act our parts at home; Let us acquite our selves like men, for our Religion and Country, now or never. The Kings heart is Protestant, but our friends can perswade him, and make him beleeve any thing, he hates the Puritane party, and is made irreconciliable to that side so that the Sunne, the Moon, and Starres are for us: There are no lesse then twenty thousand Ministers in *England*, the greater halfe will in their places be our friends to avenge the Bishops dishonour. Let our friends be incouraged, the worke is more then halfe done.

Your Servant, R. E.

Read 11 Jan. 1642

The Kings Maiesties Answer to the Petition of the House of Commons, sent on Saturday last,

the nine and twentieth of this instant January, 1642.

HIs Majesty having seriously considered of the Petition presented to him from the House of Commons, on Wednesday the six and twentieth of this moneth, returns this answer.

That he was in good hope his gracious Message, the twentieth of this moneth, to both Houses would have produced some such overture which, by offering what is fit on their parts to doe, and what is proper for his Majesty to grant, might beget a mutuall confidence in each other.

Concerning the Towre of *London*, his Majesty did not expect, that having preferred a person of a knowne fortune, and an unquestionable reputation to that trust, hee should bee pressed to remove him without any particular charge objected against him, and therefore returnes this answer, That if upon due examination any particulars shall be presented to his Majesty, whereby it may appeare that his Majesty was mistaken in his opinion of the Gentleman, and that he is unfit for the trust committed to him, his Majesty will make no scruple of discharging him, but otherwise his Majesty is obliged in justice to himselfe, to preserve his own worke, lest his favour and good opinion may prove a disadvantage and misfortune to his servants without any other accusation, of which his Majesty doubts not this House of Commons wil be so tender, (as of all businesse wherein his Majesties honour is so much concerned) that if they find no materiall exceptions against his person, they will rather endevour to satisfie and reform the feares of other men then (by complying with them) presse his Majesty to any resolution which may seeme so much to reflect upon his honour and justice.

For the Fortes and Castles of the Kingdome his Majesty is resolved that they shall allways be in such hands (and onely in such) as the Parliament may safely confide in: But the nomination of any person to those places, being so principall and inseperable a flower of his Crowne, vested in him and derived to him from his Ancestors by the Fundamentall Laws of the Kingdome hee will reserve to himselfe; In bestowing whereof, as his Majesty will take care that no corrupt or sinister courses shall prevaile with him, so he is willing to declare that he shall not be induced to expresse that favour so soon to any person as to those whose good demeanour shall be eminent to him or his Parliament: And if he now hath or shall at any time by misinformation confer such a trust upon an undeserving person he is and alwayes will bee ready to leave him to the wisdome and justice of his Parliament.

For the *Militia* of the Kingdome (which by the Law is subject to no command but of his Majesty, and of authority lawfully derived from him) when any particular course for ordering the same (which his Majesty holds very necessary for the peace and security of his Kingdome) shall be considered and digested by his Parliament, and proposed to his Majesty, his Majesty will return such an answer, as shall be agreeable to his honour and the safety of his people, His Majesty being resolved only to deny those things, the granting whereof would alter the fundamentall Laws, and endanger the very foundation upon which the publike happinesse and welfare of his people is founded and constituted, and would nourish a greater and more distructive jealousie betweene the Crowne and the Subjects, then any of these which would seem to be taken away by such a satisfaction: And his Majesty doth not donbt that his having granted more then ever King hath granted will ever perswade his House of Commons to aske more then ever subjects have asked. And if they shal acquaint his Majesty with the particular grounds of their doubts & feares, he will very willingly apply remedies proportionall to those fears. For his Majesty cals God to witnesse that the preservation of the publike peace, and the laws and liberties of the Subjects, shall always be his Majesties care and industry as of his life and the lives of his dearest Children. And therefore his Majesty doth conjure the house of Commons by all the acts of Iustice and favour they have received from him this Parliament, by their hopes of future happinesse in his Majesty, and in one anothers love of Religion and the peace of this Kingdome (in which that of *Ireland* cannot be forgotten) that they will not be transported with jealousies and apprehensions of possible dangers, to put themselves and his Majesty into reall and present inconveniencies, but that they will speedily pursue the way, proposed by his Majesties former message which in humane reason is the onely way to compose the distractions of the Kingdom; and with Gods blessing will restore a great measure of felicity to King and People.

London, Printed for *Iohn Burroughes*, 1642.

29 Jan. 1643

HIS MAIESTIES LETTER TO THE MAIOR OF *Kingston* upon *Hull*, 25. of *Aprill*. 1642.

To Our trusty and welbeloved, the Major, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Our Towne and Port of Kingston upon Hull.

TRusty and welbeloved, Wee greet you well, Whereas Wee have beene long sensible of the just Complaints and great Burdens of Our Subjects in these Northern parts, by occasion of the Garrison in our Town of *Hull*; And whereas We were upon Friday the 22. of this Moneth petitioned by divers of the Gentry, and others, Inhabitants of this County, That the Munition at *Hull* might remaine in the Magazin there, for the security of Our Person, and of all these Northern parts, their Feare, being much grounded upon the Parliaments Relations of forreign Invasions: Vpon which, the more to expresse Our care of Our peoples safety, We did our Selfe go in Person to that Our Town, that upon Our own view, We might consult what proportion of it might be fitly removed upon any pressing Occasion, having a respect to the promised supply for *Scotland*, the necessary use of Arms for *Ireland*, as well as for the safeguard and satisfaction of these Northern parts: But much contrary to Our expectation, and the Duty and Allegiance of Our Subjects, We found the Gates of that Our Town shut, and the Bridges drawn up against Vs; and though We came in a peaceable way, reposing the greatest Confidence in the Love and Loyalty of our People, by offering (as We did) to put Our own Person, and Our two Sons, but with twenty Horse, into that Town, there being in it a Garrison of about eight hundred souldiers; Yet We were not onely denied entrance, but in a warlike manner opposed by Sir *Iohn Hotham*, the armed men being placed in all the Ports, and about all the Walls of the Town, alleadging (though falsly) for his excuse, The Command of the Parliament, and being pressed by Vs to shew such an Order in writing, he could not do it; for We were ever very confident that there was never any publike Order of theirs, that could so much as imply a denyall to Our admission; We knowing well enough, that he was entrusted by them for a Guard and Security of that place against forreign Enemies, or those at home who are dis-affected in Religion, and not against His naturall Soveraign, which hostile Opposition and actuall Levying of War against Our Person, being by the Statute of 25. *Ed.* 3. enacted High Treason: Which Statute considered, and that for the avoyding of all Iealousies, as We have said, Wee were content to have been admitted with so very small a number in our Company. We were thereupon constrained to proclaim the said sir *Iohn Hotham*, and all those that should adhere to, or assist him, Traytors. Of all which abovesaid passages, We have acquainted Our Parliament, demanding iustice to be done upon him, that they might thereby have oportunity to vindicate the imputation laid on them by sir *Iohn Hotham*, and We the easier way to chastize, according to the Law, so high a Treason. And lest a mis-understanding of Our Intentions, or of the Law may misguide any of Our loyall and wel-affected Subjects, the Inhabitants, Captains, Officers, or souldiers in that Town, We have thought fit to commend to your Consideration the aforenamed statute, with that of the 11. of *Hen.* 7. *Cha.* 1.

Wherein it is declared, by the unanimous Assent of Parliament, *That the Subjects of this Realme are bound, by the Duty of Allegiance, to serve the King, for the time being, for the defence of His Person and the Land, against every Rebellion, Might, or Power raised against Him, and with His Majesty to enter or abide in Service in Battell, if cause so require.* And it was therefore then enacted, *That from thenceforth no person whatsoever that shall attend upon the King, or be in place, by His command, within, or without the Land. That for the same deed and true service of Allegiance, he, and they be no wayes attaint or convict of high Treason, or of other Offences for that Cause, by any Processe of Law, whereby he, or any of them shall lose or forfeit Lives, Lands, Tenements, Goods, or any thing; but be, for that Deed and Service utterly discharged of any vexation, trouble, or losse; And if any Act or Acts, or other Processe of Law thereupon for the same happen to be made contrary to this Ordinance, that then that Act or Acts, or other Processe of the Law whatsoever they shall be, stand and be utterly void.*

All which, together with the Copies of Our Message and Petition (which We send here inclosed) We require you to publish to the Inhabitants, and all such Commanders and Souldiers as will heare them: That knowing both the Perill of the Law on the one side, and the security of such as shall adhere to Vs on the other, they be not misled (through ignorance) to decline their Allegiance; and that the Souldiers may lay down their Arms, and admit Our entrance in a peaceable way. In so doing, you shall both discharge your duties, and those that shall have need, be assured to finde (upon such their submission) Our ready Mercy and Pardon. And We doe likewise require, and charge all you, the Inhabitants (as well Souldiers as others) upon your Allegiance, That you permit not any part of our Magazin or Munition to be removed or transported out of that Town under any pretence of Order or Power whatsoever, without our Royall Assent in writing under Our Hand. Assuring you, That it will be much more pleasing to Vs to have Occasion administred by the Fidelity of the Inhabitants to enlarge those Graces and Immunities granted to that Town by Our predecessors, then to have any occasion to question your Charter.

Given at Our Court at Yorke, *the* 25. *of April*, 1642.

~~Printed at~~ *Yorke*, and now re-Imprinted in *London*.

A NEW PETITION TO THE Kings most Excellent Maiesty.

The Humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, Free-holders, of the County of *Yorke*, who have subscribed hereto: presented to His Maiesty at *Yorke*, *April* 30. 1642. Desiring a happy Union betwixt the King and Parliament.

Humbly Sheweth,

THat at the last Assises, they with all loyall duty presented a Petition to your Majesty, and another to the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, containing their Humble Requests, for the Declaration of such meanes, as might take away all distances, and produce a blessed Union, most necessary to this afflicted Kingdome, which then was, and wee are confident yet is the earnest Prayer and desire of all in this County, who are well affected to your Maiesty, the true Protestant Religion, and the Peace of your Dominions.

And since by a Letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons, directed to the Sheriffe, we are assured that they are accordingly framing their humble desires to your Maiesty, such as chiefly tend to the Honour of God, the greatnesse and prosperity of your Maiesty, and the publike good of the Common Wealth.

Yet since, most gracious Soveraigne (with much sorrow of heart, wee understand that a few Gentlemen of this County, have taken upon them to anticipate those Demonstrations of duty which both Houses are preparing, and your Maiesties gracious Resolutions thereupon: in the Name of the Gentry and Commons of the County of *Yorke*, whereas indeed they were a very small part of the Gentry, onely as wee are informed in a Petition to your Maiesty, directly opposite to the Petition of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the Removing of the Magazine at Hull, tending to the foment devision betwixt your Maiesty, your great Councell the Lords and Cõmons in this present Parliament. We therfore encouraged by that expression from your Majesties owne mouth concerning other Petitioners that you had not gon about to discourage them from petitioning in an humble way, and being most assured that our loyall affections to your Majesty, your Crowne and Dignitie are not inferiour to any of your Subjects whatsoever, and that we have better ground and warrant to represent the sence of the Gentry and Commons of *Yorkeshire*, then those Petitioners had; yet are we not possessed with so much arrogancy as to beleeve that a few amongst us, or all the County together can judge of the fitnesse where to dispose that Magazine, or of the State and safety of this Kingdome and of your Majesties Person so well as your great Counsell, whose judgement we are bound to prefer before all private Counsels, and whose endeavours have given us much assurance of their care and fidelity to the publique, which we doubt not wil tend to the honour, satisfaction, and greatnesse of your Sacred Majesty and Royall Posterity.

And that your Majesty would graciously apply your selfe to all good meanes of Union, that those duties which by the Lawes of God and men we owe (expressed in our late Protestation) may not become a divided Proposition since the defence of your Majesties Royall Person, Honour, and Estate, the power and Priviledge of Parliament, and the lawfull Right and Liberties of the Subject taken joyntly, doe all serve to strengthen each other, which we shall equally labour to preserve to the utmost of our Lives, power, and Estate.

And your Petitioners shall daily pray for your long and prosperous Raigne.

London Printed for John Wright. 1642.

A NEW PETITION TO THE Kings most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, Freeholders, of the County of [illegible] presented to His Majesty at Yorke, [illegible] Denmark by Union between the King and Parliament.

59

HAve (dread Sir) they with all loyall duty presented a Petition to [illegible] Lords and Commons in Parliament [illegible] Publique peace, for the Defence of [illegible] memory, as might take away all diffidence and produce a blessed Uni-[illegible] most necessary for this Sacred Kingdome, which then was, and we [illegible] are so fully yet is the earnest Prayer and desire of all in this County, [illegible] well affected to your Majesty, the true Protestant Religion, and [illegible] Peace of your Dominions.

And since by a Letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons, directed to the Sheriffe, we are assured that they are accordingly framing [illegible] humble desires to your Majesty, such as chiefly tend to the Honour of God, the great-[illegible] and prosperity of your Majesty, and the publike good of the Common Weeth.

Yet since, most gracious Soveraigne, with much sorrow of heart, we understand that a few [illegible] men of this County, have taken upon them to be artificiers of Defamations of duty [illegible] both Houses are preparing, and your Majesties gracious Reformations, [illegible] [illegible] of the Gentry and Commons of the County of Yorke, desirous to let them were a [illegible] part of the Gentry, only as we are informed in a Petition to your Majesty, directly [illegible] to the Petition of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the removing of the Ma-[illegible] Hall, tending to the foment division between your Majesty, your great Counsell [illegible] and those in this present Parliament. We therefore encouraged by the [illegible] your Majesties owne mouth concerning our Petitions, that you had not gone about to [illegible] from petitioning in an humble way, and being most assured that our loyall at-[illegible] to your Majesty, your Crowne and Dignities are not inferiour to any of your Subjects [illegible] and that we have better ground [illegible] warrant to represent the sense of the [illegible] and Commons of Yorkshire, then those Petitioners had; yet are we not pollicited with so [illegible] arrogancy as to believe that a few amongst us, or all the County together can judge of the [illegible] where to dispose that Magazine, or of the State and Safety of this Kingdome and of your [illegible] Person so well as your great Counsell, whose judgement we are bound to prefer before [illegible] private Counsels, and whose endeavours have given us much assurance of their care and fidelity [illegible] the publique, which we doubt not will tend to the honour, satisfaction, and greatness of your [illegible] Majesty and Royall Posterity.

And that your Majesty would graciously apply your selfe to all good meanes of Union, that [illegible] duties which by the Lawes of God and men we owe (expressed in our late Protestation) [illegible] not become a divided Proposition since the defence of your Majesties Royall Person, Ho-[illegible], and Estate, the power and Priviledge of Parliament, and the lawfull Right and Liberties [illegible] the Subject taken joyntly, do all serve to strengthen each other, which we shall equally labour [illegible] to the utmost of our Lives, power, and Estate.

And your Petitioners shall daily pray for your long and prosperous Raigne.

London Printed for John Wright, 1642.

By the King.

A Proclamation forbidding all His Majesties Subjects belonging to the Trained Bands or *Militia* of this Kingdom, to Rise, March, Muster, or Exercise by vertue of any Order or Ordinance of one, or both Houses of Parliament, without Consent or Warrant from His Majesty, upon pain of punishment according to the Laws.

WHereas by the Statute made in the seventh Yeer of King *Edward* the first, *The Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realm affirmed in Parliament, That to the King it belongeth, and His part it is by his Royall Seignioority, straitly to defend wearing of Armour, and all other Force against the Peace, at all times when it shall please Him, and to punish them which shall do contrary, according to the Laws and Vsages of the Realm; and hereunto all subjects are bound to aid the King, as their Soveraign Lord, at all seasons, when need shall be.* And whereas Wee understand, That expresly contrary to the said Statute, and other good Laws of this Our Kingdom, under colour and pretence of an Ordinance of Parliament, without Our Consent, or any Commission or Warrant from Us, The Trained Bands, and *Militia* of this Kingdom have been lately, and are intended to be put in Arms, and drawn into Companies in a war-like manner, whereby the Peace and Quiet of Our Subjects is, or may be disturbed: We being desirous by all gracious and fair Admonitions to prevent, That some malignant Persons in this Our Kingdom, do not by degrees seduce Our good Subjects from their due Obedience to Us, and the Laws of this Our Kingdom, subtilly endeavouring, by a generall Combustion or Confusion, to hide their mischievous Designes and Intentions against the Peace of this Our Kingdom, and under a specious pretence of putting Our Trained Bands into a Posture, draw and engage Our good Subjects in a warlike Opposition against Us, as Our Town of *Hull* is already, by the Treason of Sir *Iohn Hotham*, who at first pretended to put a Garrison into the same, onely for Our Security and Service.

We do therefore by this Our Proclamation expresly Charge and Command all Our Sheriffs, and all Colonells, Lieutenant-Colonels, Serjeant Majors, Captains, Officers, and Souldiers belonging to the Trained Bands of this Our Kingdom, and likewise all High and Petty-Constables, and other Our Officers and Subjects whatsoever, upon their Allegiance, and as they tender the Peace of this Our Kingdom, Not to Muster, Leavy, Raise, or March, or to Summon, or Warn upon any Warrant, Order, or Ordinance from one, or both Our Houses of Parliament (whereto We have not, or shall not give Our expresse Consent) any of Our Trained Bands, or other Forces, to Rise, Muster, March, or Exercise, without expresse Warrant under our Hand, or Warrant from Our Sheriff of the County, grounded upon a particular Writ to that purpose, under Our great Seal. And in case any of our Trained Bands shall Rise, or gather together, contrary to this Our Command, We shall then call them in due time to a strict Account, and proceed Legally against them as Violaters of the Laws, and Disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at *York* the seven and twentieth day of *May*, 1642.

By the King.

OUr Will and Pleasure is, That the Ministers, Free-holders, Farmers, and substantiall Copy-holders of this Our County of *York*, do assemble and meet together at *Heworth Moor*, neer Our City of *York*, upon Friday in VVhitson week (according to former Summons) by nine of the Clock in the Morning. For that VVe are informed there are divers Fayrs to be kept in this Our County the day following, at which time many of them may have necessary occasion to be absent: And therefore, out of Our tenderness and care of Our good Subjects, VVe have thought fit to give this early Notice, to the end the said Inhabitants may be put to as little Prejudice as may be. And this Our Pleasure VVe require to be forthwith Printed, and Copies thereof to be speedily published and dispersed by the Sheriff of this County: For which this shall be sufficient VVarrant.

Given at Our Court at York, *the seven and twentieth day of* May, 1642.

Imprinted first at York, *and now Re-printed at* London *for* Edward Husbands. *May* 31. 1642.

27th May 1642

¶ To the Right Honourable, the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled,

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, Free-holders, and other substantiall Inhabitants of the County of YORK.

Sheweth,

THat they cannot be affraid, themselves, or any other shall incur your displeasures for declaring their just feares in an humble way, or representing that these generall distractions have a more powerfull influence and operation upon this particular County, than upon any other Member, or part of this Kingdom, whereby for divers years last past it hath endured the miseries which inevitably follow Armies, paying nevertheless Taxes and Subsidies, equally to other Counties which have been free from those Burdens and Pressures, and have besides laid out great sums of Money for billiting Souldiers (whereof a very small part is hitherto re-imbursed) to the great exhausting the whole County, and ruine of divers Persons and Families: Yet the discontented Retirement of His Majestie from you His great Councell, and the different Commands since severally issuing and proceeding, especially concerning the *Militia*, which distracts the mindes of all who desire to build up their obedience upon a sure and knowne foundation, and the great distaste His Majestie takes to have a Garrison, without His allowance, kept so neer His Sacred Person, and the many inconveniences which may from thence arise to this County, doe make us already sensible of more dangerous effects than have hitherto befallen us; especially seeing thereby Trade and Commerce (the very subsistence of this County) which hitherto staied in all the late noise of Armes and Tumults, is now driven away and frighted from among us, whereby we suffer before hand the ruinous consequences of a reall War, and from thence apprehend the greatest of Calamities to follow, unlesse Gods blessing and a speedy union doe happily prevent them from the sense of those imminent mischiefes, and consideration of His Majesties Expressions of His good intentions and endeavours for Peace and a right Vnderstanding, we are bold in all humility to Petition,

That a timely remedy may be applyed, lest our Disease grow desperately past Cure, without such applications as may endanger the vitall Spirits of the Kingdom: That since your selves have declared his Maiesties absence to be the main hindrance of this necessary Work, and his Maiesty expressed his willingnesse to return when you shall give life to the Laws of the Land, for his security against Tumults; That his Maiesty may receive such assurance, for His secure residing in all places, and such Invitations as may allure His abode with you, his Great Councell; That such a due regard may be had for the reparation of his Maiesties Honour, as well in this unfortunate businesse of *Hull*, as (where it hath in any sort beene blemished, and where he may iustly expect it) together with the safety of the Kingdom, as may evidence to all the world, that nothing is dearer to us then the security and glory of our King and Kingdom, whose Honour and Reputation, both at home and abroad, must stand and fall together; That his Maiesties gracious Message of the twentieth of Ianuary (which your selves then so termed, and gave humble thanks for) as also his others since his retirement, may be taken into such serious consideration, as may give hopes to all good Subjects of an effectuall concurrence: That we may not be distracted by contrary Commands, but that the known Law of the Land, which we humbly conceive is the fundamentall Liberty of the Subiect, and no Arbitrary government may be the Rule of our Obedience, and the Guide and Determiner of all our Actions and Differences: And we, according to our Allegiance, shall be ready to maintain His Maiesties Royall Person, Crown, and Dignity, his iust Rights and Prerogative, together with the lawfull Priviledges of Parliament, the just Liberty of the Subject, the true Protestant Profession, and the Peace of the Land.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Imprinted at York, and reprinted at London for Richard Lownes, *June* 8. 1642.

By the King.

A Proclamation Proclaimedin *London* the ninth of *Iune*

WHeras by the Statute made the ſeventh Yeare of King *Edward* the firſt, *The Prelats Earles, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realme, affirmed in Parliament, that to the King it belongeth, and His part it is by Royal Seigniority ſtraitly to defend wearing of armour, and all other Force againſt the Peace, at all times when it ſhall pleaſe Him, and to puniſh them which ſhall doe contrary; according to the Lawes and uſages of the Realme; and hereuntò all ſubjects are bound to aide the King as their Soveraign Lord at all ſeaſons, when need ſhall be.* And whereas we underſtand, that expreſly contrary to the ſaid ſtatute, and other good lawes of this our Kingdome under colour and pretence of an Ordinance of Parliament, without our conſent, or any comiſsion or warrant from Vs, the Trained Bands, and Militia, of this Kingdome have been lately, and are intenbed to be put in Arms, and drawne into Companies in a warlike manner, whereby the peace and quiet of Our ſubjects is, or may be diſturded: Wee being deſirous by all gracious and faire admonitions to prevent, that ſome malignant perſons in this Our Kingdome, do not by degrees ſeduce Our good ſubiects from their due Obedience to Vs, and the Lawes of this Our Kingdome, ſubtilly endeavouring by a generall combuſtion or confuſion, to hide their miſchievous deſignes and intentions againſt the Peace of this Our Kingdome, and under a ſpecious pretence of putting Our Trained Bands into a poſture, draw and engage Our good ſubjects in a warlike oppoſition againſt Vs, as Our towne of *Hull* is already, by the Treaſon of *Sir Iohn Hotham*, who at firſt pretended to put a Garriſon into the ſame, onely for Our Security and Service.

We doe therefore by this our Proclamation expreſly charge and command all Our Sheriffs, and all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, Captains, Officers, and Souldiers belonging to the trained bands of this our Kingdome, and likewiſe all high and petty Conſtables, and other Our officers and ſubjects whatſoever, upon their allegiance & as they tender the Peace of this Our Kingdome, Not to Muſter, Leavy, raiſe or March, or to ſummon or warne upon any warrant, order, or Ordinance from one or both Houſes of Parliament (whereto We have not, or ſhall not give Our expreſſe conſent) any of our Trained bands, or other Forces, to Riſe, Muſter, March, or Exerciſe, without expreſſe Warrant under Our Hand, or Warrant from Our Sheriffe of the County, grounded upon a particular Writ to that purpoſe, under Our great Seale. And in caſe any of Our Trained Bands ſhall riſe, or gather together, contrary to this our Command, We ſhall then call them in due time to a ſtrict account and proceed Legally againſt them as violators of the Lawes, and Diſturbers of the peace of the Kingdome.

9 June 1642

To the right Honourable the Lords and COMMONS assembled in the high Court of PARLIAMENT.

The humble Repromission and Resolution, of the *Captaines* and *Souldiers* of the Trained Bands, and other Inhabitants of the County of ESSEX.

Humbly sheweth;

THAT we having with joy and admiration, observed the wise and gratious Passages and Proceeding of this *Parliament*: and the pious, tender, and affectionate care of your Honours, for the preservation of the Peace and Honour of his most excellent Majestie, and these three thrice happily united Kingdomes; represented to the World in your severall Ordinances, Declarations, Votes and Remonstrances, sufficient to stop the mouth (if it were possible) of envy and malignity it self) cannot but with grief and indignation wonder to heare, that there should yet be found, & that even about the Regal Throne, such unnaturall & evil affected spirits, and malignant Councellors, who, desirous to swimme to the haven of their ambitious hopes, in the blood of their dearest Friends and Conntry-men, doe continually instill into his Majesties Royall breast, a sinister conceit, and mis-interpretation of your most Humble and Loyall Affections, and noble Actions, and Vndertakings.

Wherefore we understanding (not by mis-information of flying reports, but) by the late Votes and Declarations of both your *H*onourable Houses.

That his Majestie seduced by wicked Councell, intends to make Warre against the Parliament: That so to doe is a breach of the trust reposed in him by his People, contrary to his Oath: And that whosoever shall serve, or assist him in such Warres, are Traytors by the Fundamentall Laws of this Kingdome.

And withall perceiving your most Christian & Heroical Resolutions to persist in your Honourable Endeavours: for the publique safety, though you should (which God avert) perish in the worke.

Wee thought it our duties most humbly to represent to your Honours, the faithfull affections and inviolable resolutions of our soules to *Stand or Fall, Live or Die*, together with you: According to our PROTESTATION.

Thus with our hands upon our Swords, wee stand ready at your command, to performe our Vows to God and Oathes of fidelity to his Majestie, In taking up Arms against those false Flatterers, and Traytors: who abuse his Royall Favour, intending under the glorious Title of his Name and Standard, to fight against the Peace and Honour of their Soveraigne, against Religion, and the LAWES: and to make a prey and spoyle, of three flourishing Kingdomes at once: And to spend our dearest blood in the defence of the lives, & liberties of our Country men; the Lawes which are the life of our liberty, and Peace; Religion more precious then both; and the King & Parliament: In whose lives lies bound up the life of all the rest. VVhosoever is otherwise affected, wee hold him not worthy the name of a Souldier but a *Proditor* of his King and Country to all Posterity.

Lastly, finding a multitude of well affected People, whose hearts are good to joyne with us but want Arms we most humbly crave, That Restitution may be made of those Armes, which were taken out of their County; either out of the store lately arrived from HVLL; or otherwise as to your most excellent Wisdome shall seem best.

And wee shall ever Pray.

This Resolution was presented to the Trained Bands, and Companies of Voluntiers, who appeared at Dunmow: *Jun.* 10. 1642. *And was received with universall Approbation, by holding up of Hands, throwing up of Hatts, and Acclamations: professing, That they held them unworthy to live, that should dislike it. And it was within three dayes after, subscribed with ten Thousand Hands.*

LONDON,

Printed by R. O. and G. D. for *VVilliam Larnar* at the Signe of the *Bible* in *Little East-cheape.*

Letter of Jno. Q. Adams from Philadelphia

54.

10 June 1842

To the Honorable the House of Commons,

Now Assembled in PARLIAMENT.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of WATFORD, in the County of HERTFORD.

Sheweth,

THat the Petitioners having with all duty and affection taken notice of *Certaine Propositions of both Houses of Parliament concerning the raising of Horse, Horsemen and Armes, for the defence of the King and both Houses of Parliament*; And being assured that whatsoever shall be brought in, shall not be imployed upon any other occasion, then *To maintain the Protestant Religion, the Kings Authority, and his Person in his Royall Dignity, the free course of Justice, the Laws of the Land, the Peace of the Kingdome, and the Priviledge of Parliament, against any Force which shall oppose them:*

The Petitioners, (although but a small handfull) mindfull of their late *Protestation*, doe, in all humility and fervencie of affection, offer to this Service 1270.li. in Money and Plate, (the greatest part whereof is already brought in, and the rest shall forthwith be made up) and likewise have provided 50. able and serviceable Horses and Riders ready to be Listed; Not intending to rest in these proportions, but resolving to part with all they have, if need be, in pursuit of their said *Protestation*; Which as they seriously considered of, before they took it, so they resolutely prepare themselves to make it good to the last drop of their blouds: And they neither doe, nor can desire better security for what they now or hereafter shall bring in, then *The Publique Faith of both Houses of Parliament.*

They therefore most humbly pray, That this Honourable House would vouchsafe to accept of this Present of their Duty, and to take into your grave Consideration the Propositions and humble Desires of the Petitioners hereto annexed, and to recommend them likewise to the most Honourable House of Peeres, if in your wisdome you shall think fit to grant the same: And that you would move their Lordships to concur with this Honourable House herein, for the encouragement of the Petitioners, and of all others that shall desire to follow, or rather to out-goe them in this necessary Service.

And they shall ever pray, &c.

Propositions humbly offered by the Petitioners.

1. THat in consideration of the great summe already advanced, and the hope of inlarging it, there may be compleat furniture of Saddles, Bridles and Armes for such Horse and Horsemen as they shall enroll, and cannot be furnished and armed by themselves. And the same Furniture and Armes to be delivered to *John Leonard*, and *Zachary King*, Gentlemen, who shall be responsall to both Houses of Parliament for them, at all times, upon reasonable warning, unlesse the same happen to miscarry in any Service appointed by the said Houses.

2. That you would give the Petitioners leave to recommend unto You *John Bird* Gentleman to be *Captaine* of the said Horse, and that they may nominate the rest of the under-officers thereto pertaynning, and that they may bee admitted to exercise the same so long as they shall behave themselves worthy of that trust and service.

3. That for the better satisfaction of both Houses of Parliament in the exercising and preparing of the said Troope of Horse for the service intended, you would please to receive into your present pay a *Lieutenant*, and one *Corporall* that have had experience in service, and are expert in their duties, who shall be recommended to you by the said Master *Bird*, and the rest of the Petitioners; if you shall finde no cause to refuse them.

4. That the Captaine and the rest of their officers may receive their pay so soone as monies shall come in to defray that Charge.

5. That the said troope of Horse may continue at *Watford* (it being not distant above 15. miles from *Westminster*) and be trayned and exercised there, or neere thereabout, untill both houses of Parliament shall please to command their service elsewhere.

Die Veneris 1. Julii. 1642.

AFter the *Petition* had beene read, and the *Propositions* assented unto, one of the Petitioners was called in, and Master *Speaker* by command of the House told him, *Your Petition hath been read and well accepted, and all your Propositions assented unto. That this liberall offer and subscription of a businesse so neerly concerning the safety of the King, Religion, and Kingdome, is an acceptable service to the Common-Wealth. Therefore this House hath commanded me to give you thankes for your Zeale for the publique, and the good service you have done herein, and desire you to returne their thankes to the rest of the Petitioners who have given so ample Testimony of their good affections.*

Die Veneris, Jul. 1. 1642.

THe Petition of the Inhabitants of Watford *in the County of* Hertford *concerning their advancing of 1270.li. in Money and Plate, and 50. able and serviceable Horses and Riders, together with five Propositions touching the same, was this day sent up from the House of Commons to their Lordships, with desire of their Lordships approbation and concurrence therein. Which Petition and Propositions being read, their Lordships doe very well approve of the said Petition, and do concur in their assent to the said Propositions.*

Jo: Browne, Cler. Parl.

Die Veneris 1. Julii. 1642.

ORdered that the Petition of the Inhabitants of Watford, *in the County of* Hertford, *this day read and approved of by the House of Commons, be Printed,*

H. Elsynge Cler. Parl. Do. Com.

Printed at *London* for JOHN BELLAMY and RALPH SMITH. 1642.

July 16

The humble Petition and Resolution of the Deputy-Lievtenants, Captains, Officers, Souldiers, and Voluntiers of the Trained Bands of the County of Warwick, *to the Right honorable,* Robert *Lord* Brook, *Lord Lievtenant of the County aforesaid, and by his Lordship presented to the high Court of Parliament,* July 9. 1642.

With the Answer of the Lords thereunto annexed.

To the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Brook*, Lord Lievtenant for the County of *Warwick*.

The Petition of the Deputy Lievtenants, Captains, Officers, and Souldiers of the Trained-Bands, and Voluntiers of the County aforesaid.

Humbly Sheweth,

That as it was no small comfort, and seeling to the well affected of the whole Kingdom, when they understood the most excellent, necessary, and seasonable Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the *Militia*, so in speciall, we of this County, who did most earnestly Petition for it, Do desire to come short of none in the expression of our unfeigned thankfulnesse to them, for the happy accomplishment thereof; As also, for their respects to us, in appointing your Lordship our Lievtenant. Our request to your Lordship is, That you will present our most humble and hearty thanks to the Parliament, signifying our readnesse to obey His Majesties Royall Authority in this their happy Ordinance of the *Militia*, and our Resolutions to adhere to His Majestie, and both Houses of Parliament, to the losse of the last drop of our dearest bloud in securing His and their Persons, and advancing their designes; Which (though maliciously traduced by some few malignant Persons) we rest most assured, tends only to the establishment of truth and peace to us, and our posterities. For the better securing whereof, we humbly and heartily pray this Ordinance may be continued, till by some other effectuall provision, the peace of this Kingdom, and the securitie of our Laws be established, especiallie by putting the power and care of their execution, in such hands as the Parliament, and Kingdom may confide in; which by the late violation of the Petition of Right, we have cause to recommend to the Parliament, as fearing the like miscarriages for the time to come, of whatsoever good Laws you can provide, without some such way of securitie.

And we further pray, That some speedie course may be taken, to remove from His Majesties most Sacred Person, all pestilent troublers of this Church and State; and for such Members as leave that great Councell, and leane to the malignant party, Our most humble and earnest desires are, That they may receive such condigne and speedie punishment (the Kingdom groaning under so long delay) as shall be thought fit by the Wisedome and Justice of this Parliament.

One request more that concerns this Countie, We humblie present your Lordship with, That the Magazine thereof, which lies in the Citie and Countie of *Coventry*, may be removed and laid up in your Lordships Castle at *Warwick*, as the safest place of the Countie, with a sufficient Guard, provided by the Countie for the securing of it.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

The Lords Answer.

MY Lords have taken your Petition into Consideration, and receive much contentment in the good affections you have expressed, thus seasonably and necessarily, for the good of the King and Kingdom, and for their Lordships Encouragement in the performance of their Duty; For which they give you hearty thanks: And my Lords do assure you, That (God willing) they resolve to insist in their former declared Resolutions for the upholding the true Religion, The Kings Authority in the highest Court, which by sundry late Declarations and Practises to abuse the people, they finde so much vilified and invaded, The Priviledges of Parliament, The free course of Justice, The Laws and Peace of this Kingdom, notwithstanding any dangers and hazards that for that Cause befall them.

That for the manifestation of their good Affections, and their Lordships kinde acceptation thereof, they have commanded your Petition and this Answer, to be forthwith printed and published.

Die Sabbathi, 9 Julii, 1642.

Ordered by the Lords in Parliament, That this Petition and Answer be forthwith Printed and Published.

Joh. Brown, Cler. Parl.

July 11. *London*, Printed for *Joseph Hunscott*, and *John Wright*. 1642.

A LETTER

Sent from a Gentleman of Beverley, to one Mr. Holby Gent' of London,

CONCERNING

The Entertainment of my Lord of Holland By the King,

At His Majesties Court at Beverley,

The Fifteenth day of this present July, 1642.

SIR;

ALl the News I can write unto you at this time, is that of my Lord of Hollands coming to the Kings Court at Beverly, being a choise Messenger from the Parliament to the King, my Lord delivering the Petition of Accommodation from the Houses, the King did give him that Noble Entertainment, which was not a little comfort unto my Lord, for His Majestie imbraced him in His arms, and bad him welcome to His Court at Beverly, and drank to him; The King looking upon the Petition, for his present safeguard, committed him to the Protection of two Harralds for some houres space: But the King promised him Answer upon Sunday night last at six of the clock, being the Seventeenth day of this present Month of July. His Majestie, upon perusall of the Petition, was graciously pleased to release him, and take him to His own Protection, and promised him an Answer, at fartheſt, on Tuesday night. In the mean time, my Lord of Holland desired of His Majestie so much liberty, as to write some Letters to his Friends; which the King granted, that he might write what he thought fitting (the effect being Answer of the Petition, as is supposed) for the King gave gracious Acceptance, and told him what in Honour he could yield unto; the Sequele being an Expectation of Peace, as you shall further hear when we have the next opportunity.

Beverley, 18 *Julii*, 1642.

London, Printed for *Tho: Banks* and *William Lee*. July 21. 1642.

15 July 1647

50.

His Majesties Speech and Protestation,

Made in the Head of His Army, between Stafford and Wellington, the 19. of *September*, 1642. after the reading of His Orders.

GENTLEMEN,

YOu have heard these Orders read: It is your part in your severall places to observe them exactly: The time cannot be long before we come to Action, therefore you have the more reason to be carefull: And I must tell you I shall be very severe in the punishing of those, of what condition soever, who transgresse these Instructions. I cannot suspect your Courage & Resolution; your Conscience and your Loyalty hath brought you hither to fight for your Religion, your King, & the Laws of the Land: you shall meet with no Enemies, but Traitours, most of them Brownists, Anabaptists, and Atheists, such who desire to destroy both Church and State, and who have already condemned you to ruine for being Loyall to Us. That you may see what use I mean to make of your valour, if it please God to blesse it with Successe, I have thought fit to publish my Resolution to you in a Protestation, which when you have heard Me make, you will beleeve you cannot fight in a better Quarrell, In which I promise to live and die with you.

I Do promise in the presence of Almighty God, and as I hope for his Blessing and Protection, That I will to the utmost of my Power defend and maintain The true Reformed Protestant Religion, established in the Church of England; And by the Grace of God in the same will live and die.

I desire to govern by The known Laws of the Land, and that The Liberty and Property of the Subject may be by them preserved with the same Care as my own just Rights. And if it please God, by his Blessing upon this Army raised for my necessary Defence, to preserve me from this Rebellion, I do solemnly and faithfully Promise in the sight of God, to maintain The just Priviledges and Freedom of Parliament, and to govern by The known Laws of the Land to my utmost Power, and particularly to observe inviolably The Laws consented to by me this Parliament. In the mean while, If this time of war, and the great necessity and straits I am now driven to beget any violation of those, I hope it shall be imputed by God and Man to the Authours of this war, and not to Me, who have so earnestly laboured for the Preservation of The Peace of this Kingdom.

When I willingly fail in these particulars, I will expect no Aid or Relief from any man, or Protection from Heaven; But in this Resolution I hope for the cheerfull Assistance of all good men, and am confident of Gods Blessing.

¶ Imprinted at London by ROBERT BARKER, Printer to the Kings most Excellent MAJESTIE: And by the Assignes of JOHN BILL. 1642.

19 Sep. 1642

A LETTER SENT FROM A WORTHY DIVINE, TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE THE LORD MAIOR OF THE CITY OF *LONDON*.

Being a True Relation of the Battaile fought betweene his Majesties Forces, and his Excellency the Earle of *ESSEX*.

From Warwicke Castle the 24. of October 1642. *at two a clocke in the morning.*

SIR,

YEsterday, being the Lords day, his Excellency intending to march from *Kinoton* a little Village in *Warwickshire*, towards *Banbury* to relieve it, unexpectedly an Alarme came about eight a clocke in the morning, that the Enemy was advancing within two or three miles, which accordingly proved so; and it pleased God to make my selfe the first Instrument of giving a certaine discovery of it, by the helpe of a prospective Glasse from the top of an hill, when the two Armies were drawne into *Battallio*, about two a clocke in the afternoone, a very sore & fierce battaile began, which continued about foure houres in mine owne sight and hearing, much blood was shed, and a gallant spirit expressed by our Infantry, even to such a degree of Valiantnesse, as may Crowne every common Souldier with the honour of a Commander. But the left wing of our Horse being charged by the Kings right wing, was suddenly put to flight, so that the right wing in which your Sonne was placed, did the best service for the Chevalry; Where your Sonne is (or any of the rest of my Lords Guard) I know not, I hope they are safe, because upon diligent inquiry, I yet heare no hurt of any of them. However, if you have consecrated a Son to so Noble a Service, I doubt not but you will endevor to beare it cheerfully, if you should heare that he is either slaine or wounded. We have lost none of our Commanders (as we can yet understand) except Colonell *Charles Essex*, and Sir *James Ramsey*, who is either killd or taken, we have taken Prisoners from the Kings side, the Lord of *Linsey* Generall of the Field, with his Son Colonell *Vavasor*, who was Commander of the Kings Guard and Standard, which likewise we have taken: As also Colonell *Lunsford*, who are now both at *Warwicke* Castle, we did beate the Enemy out of the Field, and gained foure Peeces of Ordinance. This morning it is expected that three or foure fresh Regiments on our side, as namely Colonell *Hampdens*, Colonell *Granthams*, Colonell *Barckhams*, and the Lord *Rochfords* Regiments should joyne with the rest. The residue of our Army to fall on the remainder of the Kings Forces, hoping for as glorious successe as before, Colonell *Vavasor* assures us that the King himselfe for some time was in the Army, we heare no certainty yet concerning Prince *Rubert*, some say he is slaine. A few of our Waggons were burned and plundered by the Enemy, who wheeled about into our Rere, but our Musqueteeres played bravely upon them in the meane time, and recovered our Waggons againe, and sixe peeces of Ordinance which we had lost, our Enemy had the wind more with them, but we had more of the hill, we had but twelve Regiments in the Field, about fifty Troopes of Horse (I thinke) at the most, and some two Regiments of Dragoneers. His Excellency maintained the fight most gallantly. And our Noble Lords, as the Lord *Wharton*, *Willowby* of *Parham*, *Brooke*, *Roberts &c.* did as bravely. All this hath God enabled our Army to performe, though from Wednesday till this moment of my writing, the Common Souldiers have not come into a bed, but have lodged in the open Field, in the wet and cold nights, and most of them scarse eate or dranke any thing for 24 houres together, nay, I may say for 48. except fresh water where they could get it, Mr. *Ash* was marvellously preserved from the cruelty of foure Cavaleers which set upon him, one of them cut off his hat and raised his haire with his sword, but never touched his skin, God hath brought most of our Ministers this night to *Warwick*, Mr. *Ash* amongst the rest, and Mr. *Marshall*, whose danger was no lesse: For my owne part, after I had discharged my duty as farre as I was enabled, by passing from Regiment to Regiment, and Troope to Troope to encourage them, at the latter end of the fight, not knowing what the issue of things might be, in the darksome Evening, while it was yet light, I rid to *Warwicke* among hundreds of drawne Swords, and yet was saved from the least touch of a bloodthirsty hand. The Cavaleers some of them pursuing our Horsemen, which as I said before, forsooke their ground in the left wing of the Army, and fled to *Warwicke*. Thus much I made bold to enforme your Honour, that you may be able to speak confidently and stop the mouth of false rumors, you shall doe me a favour if you please to let my noble friend Sergeant Major *Skippon* reade this letter, because it is newes proper for his element, I desire Mr. Cole (next to my humble respect to your good Lady) may know that I love him and his. If you shall thinke it convenient to print this relation, perhaps it may be usefull, if done speedily, you need not doubt of the truth of any part of it.

Printed at *London* by *Richard Cotes*. *Anno*. 1642.

23 Oct. 1642

Die Mercurij 14. *Decemb.* 1642.

AN ORDINANCE, MADE BY THE LORDS AND COMMONS IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

For the better and more speedy execution, of the late Ordinance of the 29. of November, 1642.

WHEREAS according to an Ordinance and Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, of the 29. of *November* last, the persons whose names are subscribed are appointed and since approved of, by both Houses of Parliament, to be Assessors and Collectors of It is now ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament. And the said persons, are hereby required and authorized, upon the Receipt of this order, forthwith to proceed, effectually and diligently, to execute the said Ordinance, according to the tenor thereof, in every behalfe, without omission, favour, dread, malice, or any other thing, to be attempted, by them, or any of them, to the contrary thereof: And for that end; It is further Ordained and Declared: That the said Assessors, shall hereby have authority to call before them, as well such persons, as they shall thinke fit to their assistance: As also, all or any such persons, as are to be assessed. And the said Assessors shall appoint the said Collectors, in their severall Divisions and Precincts, for gathering the sums that shall be assessed; And give notice of the summe and summes of money, at which every person, in their divisions and precincts shall be particularly assessed. And WHEREAS it is expressed, in the said Ordinance, (So as the assessement exceed not the twentieth part of the estates of the persons to be assessed) It is hereby Declared, for prevention of all inequality in the said assessement: That if the said Assessors, or any foure of them, proceeding in their assessement according to their Judgements, and best Information, shall assesse any person, above the twentieth part of his estate; And that the person so assessed, doth find himselfe grieved, with the same assessing or Rating: That then the party so assessed, (paying one moiety of the summe he shall be assessed at, within sixe dayes next after assessement, and notice thereof given, or left, at the dwelling house of the party so assessed) may, (during sixe daies, after his having paid the said Moiety, as aforesaid) have liberty, and may addresse himselfe for remedy and reliefe, unto the persons nominated by the said Ordinance, to nominate the Assessors, or any foure of them, and may tender his voluntary Oath, or Protestation, to such persons, that he is over-rated, and of the true value of his estate (if he please) and after due examination, and perfect knowledge thereof had, and perceived; The said Persons anthorized to nominate Assessors as aforesaid, or any foure of them, shall hereby have power to Order such abatement of the said assessement, according as shall appeare unto them just, and equall upon the same examination. And it is hereby further Ordained and Declared, that the person so assessed and sworne, shall within three dayes next after the Order of abatement, in that behalfe made, pay unto, or be repaid by the Treasurers who received the other moiety of such assessement, such summe or summes of money, as by the said Order of abatement shall be appointed: And in case the said person, so sworne and assessed, shall not pay within the said three dayes, next after Order of abatement made, the summe thereby ordered to be paid; That then the same summe, shall be recovered by distresse, or otherwise, as is provided in the said Ordinance of the 29. of November last, (in case the summes assessed shall not be paid into the *Guild-hall, London*, according to the true meaning of the same) And if it be proved by witnesses, or by the parties owne confession, or other lawfull wayes or meanes, within sixe monethes after any such Oath made, that the same person so rated, and sworne, was of any better or greater estate, in Lands, Goods, or other things above specified, at the time of the making the said Ordinance, then the said person so sworne, did declare upon his Oath. That then every person so offending, shall lose and forfeit, so much lawfull money of *England*, as he the same person so sworne, was first assessed at, or taxed to pay, by vertue of the Ordinance aforesaid: To be recovered, by distresse, or otherwise, as is provided, in the said Ordinance of the 29. of November last, (in case the summes of money to be assessed by vertue of the said Ordinance shall not be paid into the *Guild-hall London*, according to the true meaning of the same) And it is hereby further Ordained and Declared, That the said Assessors and Collectors shall incurre no damage by reason of their over-valuing the estate of any person assessed, or to be assessed, or recovering or receiving the same, by vertue of the Ordinance aforesaid, unlesse some corruption or indirect carriage therein, shall be proved in Parliament against them.

Die Veneris, Decemb. 16. 1642.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament that this Ordinance be forthwith Printed and published.

Jo. Browne Cler. Parliamentorum.

14 Dec. 1642

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of divers of your loyall Subjects inhabitin g in the County of *Bedford* to the number of three thousand eight hundred; delivered at his Majesties Court at *Oxford* the 21 of *December*, 1642.

Most humbly

SHeweth unto your Majestie that many are the miseries your Subjects suffer; and their feares are beyond their miseries; we are not able to relate what unspeakable calamities a War is, much more a civill War, and that in the bowels of your Kingdome will inevitably produce, your Majesty having beene lately a sad spectator of some unhappy effects thereof; Besides, continuall feares and perplexities, decay of trade and tillage, exhausting of treasure, impoverishing of your Subjects, and dispeopling of your Land, whereby it may be open to forreign invasion and your Subjects disabled to defend your Kingdome; Pestilence and Famine being the undoubted consequences of such a War, in which those of the nearest relation are likely to embrew their hands in each others blood, and the whole Kingdome (*like a distracted man*) lay violent hands upon it self, your Majesty hath been graciously pleased to declare your sence of those heavy pressures, under which your Subjects groaned before this Parliament, and not to acknowledg with due thanks your Majesties acts of Grace in the removall of some, and promise of remedie for the rest, were the highest point of ingratitude, especially considering your Majesties frequent and solemn professions to that effect divulged to the world: Now amongst the miserable calamities which yet remaine without remedie, the difference betwixt your Majestie and your great Counsell (the Parliament) is the greatest, as that (indeed) which blocks up the way, that should leade to the remedy of all the rest: Pardon therefore your distressed Subjects (*most gracious Soveraign*) if in these heavy times they become your most humble (though important) Petitioners, that your Majestie abanding all jealousies, would be pleased to lend a gracious eare to such Propositions as your Parliament shall present, tending to your Majesties honour, the establishment of the true Protestant Religion, the freedome and priviledg of Parliament, and the future good of the whole Common-wealth: By this the wrath of God may be appeased, his Judgements averted, the peace of Church and State procured, Gods true Religion maintained, your Majesties Royall Throne established, and your Subjects may more cheerfully without distraction yeeld unto you, as by their Allegiance they are bound in all obedience and subjection. These are the desires of your most humble Supplicants who daily pray for your Majesties safety, and the peace of all your Kingdomes.

To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons

assembled in Parliament, the humble Petition of divers Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Ministers, Free-holders, and others of the abler sort of men inhabiting in the County of *Bedford*, amounting to the number of 3700.

Sheweth,

THat being deeply afflicted with a piercing sence of the present dangers and approaching evills which threaten the ruine both of Church and State, we are constrained to become humble Petitioners to this honourable Assembly seriously to consider the lamentable consequence of a civill War, such as are decay of Trade and Tillage, exhausting of Treasure, violation of Lawes and dispeopling of the Land, which will not only expose this Kingdome to enevitable ruine, and utterly disable us to relieve our distressed Brethren in Ireland, but lay us open to a forraigne invasion: wee thankefully acknowledge, that through Gods goodnesse, his Majesties grace and favour, your indefatigable paines and industry, many excellent acts have passed this present Parliament, whereby wee have been eased of many pressures under which we have groaned, wee have also taken a view of his Majesties writings and Declarations and finde severall expressions, therein tending to an happy peace and Reformation both in Church and State.

Therefore wee humbly beseech you to lay hold of his Majesties gracious promises and intimations, and to revive our languishing hopes by endeavouring to put a period to the present War, as also to remove and discountenance all suggestions that may tend to the fomenting of Jealousies and divissions between his Majestie and his Houses of Parliament, and that you would be pleased to tender such Propositions to his Majestie as may conduce to his Honour, the establishment of the true Protestant Religion, the freedome and priviledg of Parliament and safety of the whole Kingdome. For effecting whereof, we shall be ready to assist you with the utmost of our abilities, and shall incessantly pray.

This Petition was presented to the Lords assembled in Parliament the 22. of this instant December *with good acceptance.*

BY THE KING.

21 4

K. Gad. Rust. and Dalaman Charter 1

¶ *A Proclamation warning all His* Majesties *good Subjects no longer to be misled by the* Votes, Orders, *and pretended* Ordinances *of one or both* Houses, *by reason the* Members *do not injoy the Freedom and Liberty of* Parliament, *with His* Majesties *gracious Offer of Pardon to the* Members *of both* Houses, *and of Protection to such of them as shall repaire to Him.*

WHEREAS We have been long since driven by Force and Violence from Our Palace at *Westminster* (the place of sitting for Us, and Our two Houses of this Parliament) so that We could not with safety of Our Life be present with Our great Councell, and much the greater part of the Members of both Houses of Parliament have been likewise driven by Tumults and Force for their safety from their Attendance upon that Councell, the said Members having been threatned and assaulted for delivering their Opinions freely in the Houses, or have out of Conscience and Duty withdrawne themselves from being present at the debates and resolutions, which they have well known to be so contrary to their Duty and Allegiance, or for so withdrawing, or for freely speaking in the Houses, have been expelled or suspended from being Members of that Councell, contrary to the ancient practice, and just Priviledges of Parliament. Since which time, and by which meanes a great and Rebellious Army hath been raised against Us, under the command of *Robert* Earle of *Essex*, which Army hath not only endeavoured to take Our Life from Us in a sett Battell, but the same, and other Forces raised by the like meanes, have committed all the Acts of Outrage, Robbery, and Murther upon Our good Subjects throughout the Kingdom, and still continues to do the same. And though in truth a very small part of that great Councell remaine there together, yet under pretence of having the countenance of Our two Houses of Parliament, some seditious Persons assume to themselves (with the assistance of those Rebellious Armies, and of diverse mutinous, and desperate *Brownists*, *Anabaptists*, and other ill-affected Persons in Our City of *London*, by whose meanes they awe such Members of both Houses who yet continue amongst them) a power to do things absolutely contrary to the Lawes of the Land, and destructive to Our Rights, and to the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and to alter the whole frame and Government of this Kingdom, disposing of the Lives and Fortunes of Us, and Our good Subjects according to their discretion, subjecting both to their own unlimited Arbitrary Power and Government. We have only accused some particular Persons whom We well knew to be the Authors, and Contrivers of these desperate Counsells and Actions, and have forborn to censure or charg the whole number of the Members remaining, by whose Orders and Authority the evills have been pretended to be done, well hoping that the Sense of the miserable Distractions of the Kingdom would at length have brought them to discerne where they had erred, and Our often Messages and Complaints of the violence offered to Us, and to the Members of both Houses, would have procured Iustice and Redresse, and that the Power and Reputation of such amongst them, who wished well to the Peace of the Kingdom, and Honour and Dignity of Parliaments, would at last have so farre prevailed that a right understanding might have been begotten between Us and Our People, & all shew of Force and Violence so taken away and suppressed, that We might in a full and peaceable Convention of Parliament, with the advice of that Our great Councell, have so setled the present Distempers, that there might be no feare left of the like for the future. But finding to Our great greife, that the power of those seditious Persons who first contrived these desperate and bloody Distractions continues so great, that as they have driven & now keep Us, and the much greater part of both Houses from being present at that Councell, so they so farre awe those who remain there, that they cannot with freedom give their Votes and Resolutions according to their Consciences, and the Lawes and Constitutions of the Kingdom; That the Members of both Houses have been compelled to make Protestations to live and dye with the Earle of *Essex*, the Generall of the Rebellious Army, and other unlawfull and Treasonable Protestations, and that such who have refused to take the said Protestations have been expelled and imprisoned for such their refusall; That the great Affaires of the Kingdom are managed and concluded by a private Committee without being ever reported to the Houses, contrary to the Lawes and Rules of Parliament; That the Common-Councell of *London* (most of them being Persons factiously chosen out of *Brownists*, *Anabaptists*, & such who oppose the regular wholsome Government of that City, and have promised themselves the destruction of the Church) are grown the Superintendents over both Houses, and obtrude upon them what Conclusions and Resolutions they please; That they take upon them to justifie this Rebellion against Us, and have presumed under pretence of the Order of both Houses, to invite Forraigne Forces to invade this Kingdom; To send Agents to Forraigne Princes to negotiate, and treat with them in their own names; To imprison Our good Subjects contrary to Law, prohibiting Our Iudges to grant *Habeas Corpus* according to Law; To introduce a new Clergy throughout the Kingdom by displacing Godly Learned Divines without the least Colour of Law or judiciall proceedings, and putting ignorant seditious Preachers in their Places to poyson the hearts of the People; To countenance the vilifying of the book of Common-Prayer established by the Law of the Land; To seize, leavy, and take away what they please of the Estates and Fortunes of Our Subjects, by disposing of the Twentieth Part of their Estates, by exhausting them with insupportable weekly Taxes, for the maintenance of their Rebellious Army, and by endeavouring to lay odious Excises upon Victualls, Goods and Merchandize of Our People for the same purpose, whilst they suffer Our poore Protestant Subjects of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, whose defence was undertaken by Our two Houses, and that Army, raised for the suppressing that horrid Rebellion to be starved and in danger of disbanding, or necessitated to desert that Kingdom for want of Mo-

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managed and concluded by a private Committee without being ever reported to the Houses, contrary to the Lawes and Rules of Parliament; That the Common-Councell of *London* (most of them being Persons factiously chosen out of *Brownists*, *Anabaptists*, & such who oppose the regular wholsome Government of that City, and have promised themselves the destruction of the Church) are grown the Superintendents over both Houses, and obtrude upon them what Conclusions and Resolutions they please; That they take upon them to justifie this Rebellion against Us, and have presumed under pretence of the Order of both Houses, to invite Forraigne Forces to invade this Kingdom; To send Agents to Forraigne Princes to negotiate, and treat with them in their own names; To imprison Our good Subjects contrary to Law, prohibiting Our Iudges to grant *Habeas Corpus* according to Law; To introduce a new Clergy throughout the Kingdom by displacing Godly Learned Divines without the least Colour of Law or judiciall proceedings, and putting ignorant seditious Preachers in their Places to poyson the hearts of the People; To countenance the vilifying of the book of Common-Prayer established by the Law of the Land; To seize, leavy, and take away what they please of the Estates and Fortunes of Our Subjects, by disposing of the Twentieth Part of their Estates, by exhausting them with insupportable weekly Taxes, for the maintenance of their Rebellious Army, and by endeavouring to lay odious Excises upon Victualls, Goods and Merchandize of Our People for the same purpose, whilst they suffer Our poore Protestant Subjects of Our Kingdom of *Ireland*, whose defence was undertaken by Our two Houses, and that Army, raised for the suppressing that horrid Rebellion, to be starved, and in danger of disbanding, or necessitated to desert that Kingdom for want of Mony, Victuall, and such other necessaries as were to be provided for them by Act of Parliament, out of those Monyes which they have spent to Destroy Us and this Kingdom, by exacting from Merchants Tonnage and Poundage, and other Impositions upon Merchandizes, aswell Native as Forraigne, contrary to an Act made this present Parliament, with a penalty of *Præmunire* on those who shall pay or receive it; And lastly that they have (after the breaking of the late Treaty by a peremptory recalling the Committee, who in truth during their abode with Us, had no power to Treat by reason of their strict Limitation) so far rejected all possible meanes and Overtures of Treaty, and Accommodation, that instead of answering Our gracious Messages, the House of Commons hath Imprisoned Our Messenger sent by Us to them, to invite both Houses to an Accommodation, and especially to move them to take such a course for the freedom of Parliament that We might safely advise with that Our great Councell for the setling those miserable Distempers; And hath malitiously and in Contempt of Us (and after an attempt to murther Her at *Burlington-Rode*, the place of Her Landing) impeached Our Royall Consort of High-Treason, for assisting Us with Armes and Ammunition to defend Us from this Rebellion. 'Tis time now to let Our good Subjects know, that they may no longer look upon the Votes and Actions of the Persons now remayning, as upon Our two Houses of Parliament, Freedom and Liberty to be present, and of Opinion, and Debate there, being essentiall to a Parliament, which Freedom and Liberty all men must confesse to be taken away from this Assembly, when they remember the great Tumults brought down to awe and terrifie both Houses, and that they were then brought downe when any great Debate was in either House and not like to be so carryed as some seditious Persons who governed those Tumults did desire; that in the greatest heat and fury of those Tumults the principall Governours amongst them directed the unruly People to go to *White-hall* where Our Own Person then was, and designed by force to have surprized the Person of Our Son the Prince; that when it was desired that a Declaration might be made against such Tumults, instead of consenting thereunto, the Tumults themselves were justified; and when a legall course was prescribed by the Lords, and taken by the proper Ministers of Iustice to suppresse and prevent such Tumults and Riots, that legall course was superseded by those who were then present of the House of Commons, and the Ministers of Iustice punished and imprisoned for executing the Law; when they remember that severall Members of either House have been threatned and assaulted in those Tumults, and their own names proscribed as Persons disaffected, because they freely used to speak their Consciences in both Houses; That the House of Peers have been so farre threatned and menaced that the names of those have been with Threats demanded by the House of Commons at the Barre of the Lords House, who refused to consent to this or that Proposition which hath been in debate before them; And Tumultuous Petitions countenanced which have been presented to that same purpose; That the Members of both Houses have been imprisoned and forbid to be present at those Counsells, for no Reason but because their Opinions have not been liked; That Our Negative Voyce (Our greatest and most Soveraign Priviledge) is boldly denyed; That a presumptuous Attempt hath been made by the Major part of the remaining part of the House of Commons to make Our Great Seale of England, the making of which by the expresse Letter of the Law is High Treason, and would subvert the ancient and fundamentall Administration of Iustice; That at this time We and the Major part of both Houses are kept by a strong and Rebellious Army from being present at that Councell, and that those who are present, are by the same Army aw'd and forced to take unlawfull and Treasonable Protestations to engage their Votes; And that such Resolutions and Directions which concern the Property and Liberty of the Subject are transacted and concluded by a few Persons (under the name of a Close Committee consisting of the Earle of *Manchester*, the Lord *Say*, M. *Pym*, M. *Hambden*, M. *Strood*, M. *Martin* and others, the whole number not exceeding seventeen Persons) without reporting the same to the Houses, or having the same confirmed by the Houses, contrary to the expresse Law and Customes of Parliament: All which for the matter of Fact We are ready to make proof of, and desire nothing but to bring the Contrivers of all the aforesaid Mischiefes to their tryall by Law: and till that be submitted to, We must pursue them by Arms or any other way, in which all Our good Subjects ought to give Us assistance to that purpose; The imagining the death of Us, Our Royall Consort, or Our Eldest Sonne, the leavying Warre against Us in Our Realme, or adhering to Our Enemies in Our Realme, giving to them Aide or Comfort, the counterfeiting Our GREAT SEALE, or Money, being by the expresse words of the Statute of the 25th year of King *Edward* the 3. Chapt: 2. High Treason; and how applicable this is to those who have Actually born Armes against Us, and to those who have consented that such Armes be born, to those who have promised to live and dye with the Earle of *Essex*, and to those who every day consent to some Act for the support and encrease of that Army, We shall leave to all the world to judge, and hope that this gracious warning and information now giuen by Us, will make that impression in the hearts of Our People, that they will no longer suffer themselves to be misled from their Duty and Allegiance upon any pretences whatsoever. And We do declare, That We shall proceed with all severity against all Persons whatsoever who shall henceforward assist, Vote or concurre in any kind toward the maintaining, or countenancing such Actions, & Resolutions, which by the knowne & expresse Lawes of the Land are High Treason, & against all [illegible] shall adhere to them who are in Rebellion against Us, as against Rebells and Traytors, in such manner as

by the expresse Letter of the Law is High Treason, and would subvert the ancient and fundamentall Administration of Iustice; That at this time We and the Major part of both Houses are kept by a strong and Rebellious Army from being present at that Councell, and that those who are present, are by the same Army aw'd and forced to take unlawfull and Treasonable Protestations to engage their Votes; And that such Resolutions and Directions which concern the Property and Liberty of the Subject are transacted and concluded by a few Persons (under the name of a Close Committee consisting of the Earle of *Manchester*, the Lord *Say*, M. *Pym*, M. *Hambden*, M. *Strood*, M. *Martin* and others, the whole number not exceeding seventeen Persons) without reporting the same to the Houses, or having the same confirmed by the Houses, contrary to the expresse Law and Customes of Parliament: All which for the matter of Fact We are ready to make proof of, and desire nothing but to bring the Contrivers of all the aforesaid Mischiefes to their tryall by Law: and till that be submitted to, We must pursue them by Arms or any other way, in which all Our good Subjects ought to give Us assistance to that purpose; The imagining the death of Us, Our Royall Consort, or Our Eldest Sonne, the leavying Warre against Us in Our Realme, or adhering to Our Enemies in Our Realme, giving to them Aide or Comfort, the counterfeiting Our GREAT SEALE, or Money, being by the expresse words of the Statute of the 25th year of King *Edward* the 3. Chapt: 2. High Treason; and how applicable this is to those who have Actually born Arms against Us, and to those who have consented that such Arms be born, to those who have promised to live and dye with the Earle of *Essex*, and to those who every day consent to some Act for the support and encrease of that Army, We shall leave to all the world to judge, and hope that this gracious warning and information now giuen by Us, will make that impression in the hearts of Our People, that they will no longer suffer themselves to be misled from their Duty and Allegiance upon any pretences whatsoever. And We do declare, That We shall proceed with all severity against all Persons whatsoever who shall henceforward assist, Vote or concurre in any kind toward the maintaining, or countenancing such Actions, & Resolutions, which by the knowne & expresse Lawes of the Land are High Treason, & against all those who shall adhere to them who are in Rebellion against Us, as against Rebells and Traytors, in such manner as by the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme is directed and appointed. And since by the Power of seditious Persons, We and both Houses are kept from being secured against Tumultuous Assemblies, and both Houses from Adjournment to some place of safety, which being done might quiekly make an end of these miserable Distractions, whereby We are debarred from the benefit and advice We expected from that Our great Councell, the Members thereof being scattered into severall places, therefore that the whole Kingdom may see, that we are willing to receive advice from those who are trusted by them, though We cannot receive the same in the place to which they were called, for the Reasons aforesaid, nor intend to receive advice from them elswhere in the capacity of Houses of Parliament, We do hereby declare, That such of the Members of both Houses, as well those who have bin by the Faction of the Malignant Party expelled for performing their Duties to Us, and into whose Roomes no Persons have bin since chosen by their Countries, as the rest who shall desire Our Protection, shall be welcome to Us at Our City of OXFORD, untill by the Adjournment of the Houses to some fit and free place, or otherwise due course be taken for the full and free convention in Parliament of Us, and all the Members of both Houses. And for their better encouragement to resort to Us, We do hereby Will & Command all the Officers and Souldiers of Our Army to suffer all such Persons who are Members of either House, with their Attendants & Servants to come to Us to this Our City of *Oxford*. And that none of Our good Subjects may beleive that by this Our necessary Declaration against the Freedom and Liberty of that present Assembly, We may have the least intention to violate or avoyd any Act or Acts passed by Us for the good and benefit of Our People this Parliament, We do hereby declare to all the world, That We shall, as We have often promised, as inviolably observe all those Acts, as if no such unhappy interruption had happened of the Freedom and Liberty in that Councell, and desire nothing more then to have such a free Convention in Parliament, that We may add such further Acts of Grace as shall be thought necessary for the Advancement of the true Protestant Religion, for the maintenance of the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and the preservation of the Liberty, Freedome and Priviledges of Parliament. And that all the World may see how willing and desirous We are to forget all the Injuries and Indignities offered to Us by such who have been misled through Weaknesse or Feare, or who have not been the principall Contrivers of the present miseries, We doe offer a free and generall Pardon to all the Members of either House, (except *Robert* Earle of *Essex*, *Robert* Earle of *Warwick*, *Edward* Earle of *Manchester*, *Henry* Earle of *Stanford*, *William* Viscount *Say* and *Seale*, Sir *Iohn Hotham* Knight and Baronet, Sir *Arthur Hasterigge* Baronet, Sir *Henry Ludlow*, Sir *Edward Hungerford*, Sir *Francis Popham*, Knights, *Nathaniell Fines*, *Iohn Hampden*, *John Pym*, *William Strode*, *Henry Martin*, and *Alexander Popham*, Esquires, *Isaack Pennington* Alderman of *London*, and Captain *Venn*, who being the principall Authors of these present Calamities, have sacrificed the Peace and Prosperity of their Country to their own Pride, Malice and Ambition, and against whom We shall proceed as against Persons guilty of high Treason by the knowne Lawes of the Land, and shall in the proceeding be most carefull to preserve to them all Priviledges in the fullest manner that by the Law or the usage of former times is due to them) if they shall within Ten dayes after the publishing this Our Proclamation returne to their Duty and Allegiance to Us. And lastly, We further injoyne and Command all Our Subjects upon their Allegiance to Us, as they will answer the contrary to Almighty God, and as they desire that they and their Posterity should be free from the foule Taint of High Treason, and as they tender the Peace of this Kingdome, that they presume not to give any Assistance to the before mentioned Rebellious Armies in their Persons or Estates in any sort whatsoever, but joyne with Us, according to their Duty and the Lawes of the Land, to suppresse this horrid Rebellion. And Our Pleasure and Command is, That this Our Proclamation be read in all Churches and Chappells within this Our Kingdome. *Given at Our Court at* OXFORD, *the* Twentieth *day of* June, *in the Nineteenth yeare of Our Reigne.*

God Save the KING.

Printed at Oxford by LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the University. 1643.

Parliament, concerning the Militia of the City of London.

Die Mercurii, 19. *Julii*, 1643.

THe Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, taking into their serious consideration; That according to divers Ordinances of both Houses, the Committee for the *Militia* of *London*, and divers others wel-affected persons, by approbation of the said Committee, have raised great Forces of Horse and Foot; have made Courts of Guard, Forts, and Lines of Communication from one Fort to another, as well within the said City and liberties, as without, in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surry*, have caused those Forces to be listed, arrayed, weaponed, trained and exercised, and divers of these Courts of Guard and Forts to be manned and furnished with Ordnance; and have appointed Colonels, Captaines, and other Officers over them: That the said Committee and wel-affected persons are raising more forces of Horse and Foot, and providing more Armes and other necessaries; That the said Forces, Courts of Guard, and Forts have been, and are intended to be constantly imployed for the safegard of this present Parliament, and of the said City and parts adjacent; whereon our Religion, Lawes, Liberties, and publique safety do so much depend; That the charge of raising and maintaining the said Forces, Courts of Guard and Forts, hath been, and is like to bee very great, and hitherto born chiefly by the said City and wel-affected Citizens thereof; That it is necessary to continue this charge till our Religion, Laws, and Liberties be by other meanes secured; That it is most just that all persons inhabiting within the said Forts and lines of Communication, and Parishes adjacent, being in the more safety thereby, should therefore contribute to the said charge, and put their shoulders to the burthen, which will make it be much the more easily undergone: That it wil eminently tend to the safety of all the said Inhabitants, if all the said Forces raised and to be raised within the commands of the said Forts and lines of Communication, and Parishes adjacent, be subordinate to the command of the Committee of the *Militia* of *London*, next under both Houses of Parliament. That for the better carrying on the work, it is necessary some persons be added to the said Committee; That the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common-councel of the said City have petitioned to that purpose. Hereupon the said Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled doe ordaine and declare, and be it ordained and declared, That the said Committee for the *Militia* of *London*, shall have full power and authority to cause all and singular his Majesties Subjects, inhabiting within the command of the said Forts, or lines of Communication, and Parishes adjacent, mentioned in the weekly Bills of Mortality, that are meet and fit for the Warres, from time to time to be assembled and called together, and to be listed, well and sufficiently arrayed, weaponed, trained, exercised, and put in readinesse in places most fit for that purpose, excepting such as are Peeres, or Members of the House of Commons, or Assistants or attendants to the House of Peeres, and all their menuall servants, and the Students of the severall Innes of Courts and Chancery. And for the better execution of this Ordinance, to make as well one or more Sub-committees, consisting of so many persons as they shall think fit; as also Colonels and Captaines, and other Officers, and to remove them out of their places, and to make others from time to time, as they shall think fit for that purpose; And to lead, conduct and imploy the said Forces, arrayed and weaponed, as well for the disarming of all such within the command of the said Forts and lines of Communication, as shall refuse to give obedience to this Ordinance, and for the safe guarding of the said Forts and lines of Communication, as also for the suppression of all rebellions, insurrections, and invasions that may happen within the same, and of all Forces raised without authority of Parliament, and to give battail and fight with them and their adherents, and all others that shall approach with any such force towards, or against the Parliament, or Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and places adjacent, or shall cause any insurrection within command of the said Forts or lines of Communication, and them to invade, resist, represse, subdue, pursue, kill, and slay, and by all meanes to destroy as enemies of the Kingdom, and to perform all things else needfull for the preservation of the Parliament and Cities aforesaid, either by water or land: observing from time to time such other directions or commands, as they shall receive from both Houses of Parliament.

And it is further ordained and declared by the said Lords and Commons, That all persons inhabiting within command of the said Forts or lines of Communication and Parishes adjacent, mentioned in the weekly Bill of Mortality, except the persons before excepted, shall contribute towards the said charge in such a reasonable proportion as shall be thought fit by both Houses of Parliament, and that all the Forces raised and to be raised within the said Forts and lines of Communication, and Parishes adjacent, mentioned in the weekly Bill of mortality, except the persons before excepted, shall be ordered and disposed of from time to time, by the said Committee for the *Militia* of *London*, any former Order, Ordinance, or Declaration, or other matter to the contrary hereof, in any wise notwithstanding; And that *Isaac Pennington* now Lord Major, *John Kendrick* Alderman, *Richard Turner* senior, *William Hobson*, *Theophilus Reyley*, *Richard Bateman*, *Edward Cocke*, *Richard Turner* junior, *Robert Tichbourne*, *Tempest Milner*, *William Anirebus*, *Thomas Player* senior, and *Samuel Harsnet*, Citizens of *London*, shall be added to the said Committee. And it is further ordained and declared, That as the good endevours of the said Committee for the *Militia*, and of other wel-affected persons aforesaid, are and shall be taken as real testimonies of their good intentions for the common good and safety, and the execution thereof a good and acceptable service to the Common-wealth, so the said persons shall be by power of Parliament saved harmlesse both for what (according to the true meaning of the premises) they have done, and what they or any others shall doe in the execution of this Ordinance from time to come.

Jo. Brown Cler. Parliamentorum. *H. Elsynge Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

19 July 1643

THe House of Commons taking into their serious consideration how much it imports the safety of this City, and the whole Kingdome, that the Forces under the command of Sir *William Waller*, now in the West, be speedily supplyed, so as he may be inabled to keepe the Field, do Order that all the Ministers within the Cities of London and Westminster, and extent of the Bill of Mortality, in their severall Congregations, be desired to publish on Friday the 21. of this instant Iuly, 1643. (appointed by Ordinance of Parliament to be kept as a publique Fast) after the last Sermon, that all those whose hearts God shall stir up to contribute money, horse, or Armes, to that necessary worke, repayre to Grocers Hall on Saturday the day following, where they shall have receipts from the Treasurers of the Committee there sitting for Sir *William Waller*, for repayment upon the Publique Faith of what they shall subscribe and pay.

Henry Elsynge, Clar. House Commons.

IN pursuance of the said Ordinance, the Ministers in their respective Parishes are intreated to stir up the People to a liberall Subscription, and to stay after the last Sermon: And the Minister, Common-counsell-men, and Church-wardens, are desired to take the subscription of those then present. And such as are not at the Fast, that they goe to their houses the next day, or on Monday following, and then receive the present Money then subscribed, and also the Money subscribed the days before; and to bring in the same to Grocers Hall presently, where they shall have Receipts for the same.

A COPY OF HIS MAIESTYS MOST GRACIOVS LETTER TO THE LORD Major and Aldermen of his City of London, and all other his wel-affected Subjects of that City.

24

CHARLES REX,

TRusty and well beloved, We greet you well. When we remember the many Acts of Grace and favour we and our royall predeceſſours have conferred upon that our City of London, and the many examples of duty and loyalty, for which that City have been likewiſe famous, wee are willing to believe, notwithſtanding the great defection we have found in that place, that all men are not ſo farre degenerated from their affection to us, and to the peace of the Kingdome, as to deſire a continuance of the miſeries they now feele, and therefore being informed that there is a deſire in ſome principall perſons of that City, to preſent a petition to us, which may tend to the procuring a good underſtanding, beween us and that our City, whereby the peace of the whole Kingdome may be procured: We have thought fit to let you know that we are ready to receive any ſueh petition, and the perſons who ſhall be appointed to preſent the ſame to us, ſhall have a ſafe conduct, and you ſhall aſſure all our good Subiects of that our City, whoſe hearts are touched with any ſence of duty to us, or of love to the Religion & Laws eſtabliſhed, in the quiet and peaceable fruition wherof they & their anceſtors have inioyed ſo great happineſs, that we have neither paſſed any Act, nor made any profeſſion or proteſtation for the maintenance and defence of the true Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of the Subiect, which we will not moſt ſtrictly and religiouſly obſerve; and for the which we will not be alwayes ready to give them any ſecurity can be deſired. And of theſe our gracious Letters we expect a ſpeedy anſwer from you. And ſo we bid you farewell.

Given at our at Court at Oxford in the 19. yeare of our Raign, 26. Decem. 1643.

By his Maieſties command

George Digbie.

COPY OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE LORD Mayor and Aldermen of his City of London, and all other his well-affected Subjects of that City.

CHARLES R.

Truly and well beloved, We greet you well. When we remember the many Acts of Grace and Favour we and our royal predecessours have conferred upon that our City of London, and the many examples of their loyalty, for which that City have been likewise famous, we are willing to believe, notwithstanding the [illegible] in our place, that all things are not so fare degenerated from their affection to us, and to [illegible] as to define a commission of the nature of a new tiede, and therefore being informed that [illegible] dispatt petition of that City, to prefer a petition to us, which may tend to the procuring a good understanding, be- wee heard that our City, whereby the peace of the whole Kingdome may be procured, We have thought fit to let you know that we are ready to receive any such petition, and the petitioners [illegible] shall have a fair conduct, and you in all [illegible] good Subjects of that City which [illegible] love to the Religion & Laws established in the quiet and peaceable station wherein they stand, [illegible] great happiness, we have neither paid any Acts, nor made any profession or protestation for the maintenance and defence of the Protestant Religion, and the liberties of the Subject, which we will on most firmly and religiously observe; and [illegible] any security can be desired. And of this our gracious Letters we expect speedy and [illegible] and you well.

Given at our Court at Oxford
in the 19 year of our
Reign, 26. Decem.
1644.

By his Majesties command

George Digby.

Die Veneris 4 *Octob.* 1644.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament: For sending forth Five Regiments out of the City of LONDON; and parts adjacent.

IT is this day Ordained by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, that the *Committee* of the *Militia* of the City of *London* and parts adjacent, within the Lines of Communication, and Parishes mentioned in the weekly bills of Mortality, shall have power, and is hereby authorised to command the Red and Blue Regiments of Trayned Bands of the said City; and the Red Regiment of Trayned Bands of *Westminster*; the Yellow Regiment of Trayned Bands of the *Borough* of *Southwark*; and the Yellow Regiment of *Auxiliaries* of the *Hamblets* of the *Tower*, consisting of five thousand men, or thereabouts, and such other Forces as they shall think fit, either of Horse, or Foot, raised or to bee raised under the command of the said *Committee* of the *Militia*, within the Limits aforesaid, to March from the severall parts aforesaid, according to the Discipline and order of Warre, under the conduct and command of such Major Generall, Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Captains, and other Officers, as the said *Committee* shall appoint, together with all such necessary provisions of Armes Ammunition, Ordnance, and other Carriages, and to joine with such other Forces of Horse and Foote, as are under the command of the Earle of *Manchester*, and Sir *William Waller*, or either of them, according as they shall bee directed by both Houses, or the *Committee* of both Kingdomes; to resist and subdue the Forces raised without authority of Parliament; and to recover, and preserve such places as are now possessed by the Enemy.

And for prevention of such inconveniences, as by experience hath been discovered to fall out in former expeditions by giving great summes of money before hand to hired Souldiers, and by their refusing to serve; unlesse they may have their owne demands.

It is further ordained, That no advance shall be henceforth given before hand, to any Souldiers hired, or to bee hired, besides their weekly pay; and that the *Committee* of the *Militia*, and their *Sub-committees* respectively, shall have power to Impresse within their severall Limits, all such persons as shall be by them thought fit to bee hired, to serve in this expedition, excepting such persons as are excepted in the Ordinance of Parliament, made the 12 of *July* last, 1644.

And it is further ordained, that the said *Committee* shall have power, and is hereby authorized to call backe such Forces as they shall command to march forth by vertue of this Ordinance, when they shall thinke fit; and that all the said Collonells, Lieutenant Colonells, Captaines, Officers, Souldiers, and other persons under the command of the said Committee of the *Militia*, whether Masters, or Servants, shall obey the directions of the said *Committee* of the *Militia* from time to time, upon paine of imprisonment, or expulsion out of the Limits aforesaid, and such other punishments as the *Committee* shall thinke fit to impose upon them by reasonable Fines, or according to the course of Warre: and to levy the said Fines, by distresse, and sale of their goods, and to imploy the same for the service of the *City*, as the said *Committee* shall appoint: And all *Sub-committees* made, or to bee made, Constables, Headboroughs, Provost Marshals, and other Officers, are hereby required to bee aiding and assisting from time to time for the better furthering and effecting all such services as are contained or intended by this *Ordinance*, according as they shall bee directed by the said *Committee* within the Limits aforesaid; as they will answer the contrary under the penalties herein mentioned.

And it is further ordained, that all such Forces as shall be sent forth by the said *Committees* of the *Militia*, by vertue of this Ordinance, shall bee payed during their continuance abroad by the Parliament, according to the new establishment of the Army under his Excellency the Earle of *Essex*.

And it is further ordained, that the *Sub-committees* appointed, or to bee appointed by the said *Committee* of the *Militia* shall have power, and are hereby authorized to cause all or any the clauses conteined in this Ordinance to bee put in due execution, when, and as often as they shall receive directions from the said *Committee*; and as well the said *Committee*, as also their *Sub-committees*, and all other persons acting in the Premises, according to the true intent of this Ordinance, shall bee saved harmelesse by the authority of both Houses of Parliament.

Joh. Brown Cler. Parliamentorum.

Printed at *London* by *Richard Cotes*. 1644.

Die Veneris, 28 Maii, 1647.

E it Ordained, and it is Ordained by the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, That the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Army, appointed by Ordinance of the eight and twentieth of *March*, 1645, shall have Power and Authority, and are hereby authorized and enabled, by such ways and means as they or any five of them shall think fit, To cause the Accounts of all the Officers and Souldiers of the Army, now or late under the Command of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, as well due to them upon publick Faith, as for their present pay, to be audited and cast up during their service in the said Army: and to allow and determine of such accompts, and to give out Debenters accordingly unto the said Officers and Souldiers. And it is further ordained, That for such Debenters as shall be therupon given out and signed by the said Committee, or any five of them, the State shall be liable to the payment thereof, and shall be paid and satisfied respectively by Warrant from the said Committee or any five of them out of such Monies as the Parliament hath ordained by Ordinance to be paid out of the Grand Excise in course, and out of Delinquents Estates, for the payment of the said Officers and Souldiers of the said army, and out of the remainder of the monies formerly assigned upon Gold-smiths Hall for the army. And it is further ordained, That the said Committee shall have power to call to their assistance any person or persons whatsoever as they shall think fit, for their information touching the said accompts, and of free quarter, or money for free quarter, and monies otherwise levied, and to make up the accompts according to the late instructions for the accompts of the Souldiery of the Kingdome, that defalcation may be made upon the said accompt. And it is lastly ordained, that the Treasurers at Wars and Commissioners appointed by Parliament to reside in the army shall be aiding and assisting to the said Committee in this Service.

Hen. Elsynge Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.

Printed for *Edward Husband*, Printer to the House of Commons. 8 *Junii* 1647.

To the Right Honourable both Houses of the Parliament of *England*; assembled at *Westminster*.

The *humble Petition of the Grand Jury at the Assizes holden at* Chelmsford, *for the County of* Essex, *the* 22 *of* March, 1647. *as it was presented to both the Honourable Houses of Parliament the* 4. *of* May, 1648. *by divers thousands of Knights, Gentlemen, and Free-Holders of the same County.*

Humbly sheweth:

THat your Petitioners taking into their serious (yet sad) considerations the great distractions and calamities of this whole Kingdom, and being also very sensible by wofull experience of the great and many pressures and grievances of their own particular County, and taking notice also with all thankfulnesse of the honourable resolutions of this House, in giving encouragement to the just desires of the oppressed in a Petitionary way (the undoubted right of the Subject) and the very life of their liberty it selfe, out of a tender fellow feeling of others, and the deepe sense of their own miseries, have made this humble (yet necessary addresse to this Honourable House) conceiving both the present and future happinesse of themselves and the whole Kingdome to bee concentred in these their ensuing desires.

And first, considering that it is impossible the sad and diresull effects of this late War should cease without the principall causes be first taken away and removed. And considering likewise his Majesties absence from his two Houses of Parliament, hath been one maine cause of encreasing jealousies, and continuing a misunderstanding betwixt Him and his great Councell (the originall and source of our unhappinesse) And humbly conceiving, that a timely and ready concession to his Majesty for a personall Treatie with his high Court of Parliament, may prove the most effectuall and speedy meanes for the removall of all such misapprehensions and feares, which are yet the unhappy obstacles of the peace and quiet of this our Kingdome.

Secondly, considering the excessive charges and almost intollerable burthen this County, with the rest of the Kingdome doe at this present groane under, which although for a time they may possibly beare with patience, yet if continued, will certainely and inevitably ruine themselves, their families and posterities. And withall considering that the most hopefull meanes of setling a well grounded peace, and the surest way of preventing future troubles, consists in the due satisfaction of all just complaints and interests. And that this Army who have faithfully discharged their trust to your selves and Kingdome, doe much complaine for the want of their Arrears.

We therefore your humble Petitioners doe most earnestly desire, that you would be pleased to take these Premises into your grave and serious considerations, and to condescend to the royall intimations of his Majesty for a Personall Treaty, to expedite such a course which in your wisdomes you shall think most meet for the satisfaction of the arreares of the Army, with a disbanding of the same.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

The twelfth of *Aprill* it was resolved at *Chelmsford*, upon the meeting of the Petitioners there, as followeth:

I That five hundred Copies of the Petition should be forthwith printed and sent to the Gentlemen and Petitioners of the County.

II That Fryday the twenty eight of *April*, at the Talbot in *Chelmsford* all the subscriptions of the said Copies should be sent unto *Stephen Smith* Esquire

III Thursday the fourth of *May*, the Petitioners have appointed to meet at the Crowne at *Stratford Langton*, about eight of the clock in the morning.

IIII Its desired that those who shall subscribe the Petition, would shew themselves in person in the presenting of it, if it may stand with their convenience.

Die Jovis, 4 *May*, 1648.

THe Lords have commanded me to returne thankes to the County of *Essex*, for the good affections which they have expressed to the Parliament and Kingdome; they have likewise commanded me to let you know: That they will take your Petition into their serious and speedy consideration, and doe assure you, that they will not be wanting to contribute their utmost endeavours for the recovering of the present pressures and burthens, and for the composing of these unhappy differences, so as the Kingdome may enjoy a safe and well grounded peace.

Joh. Brown, Cler. Parliamentorum.

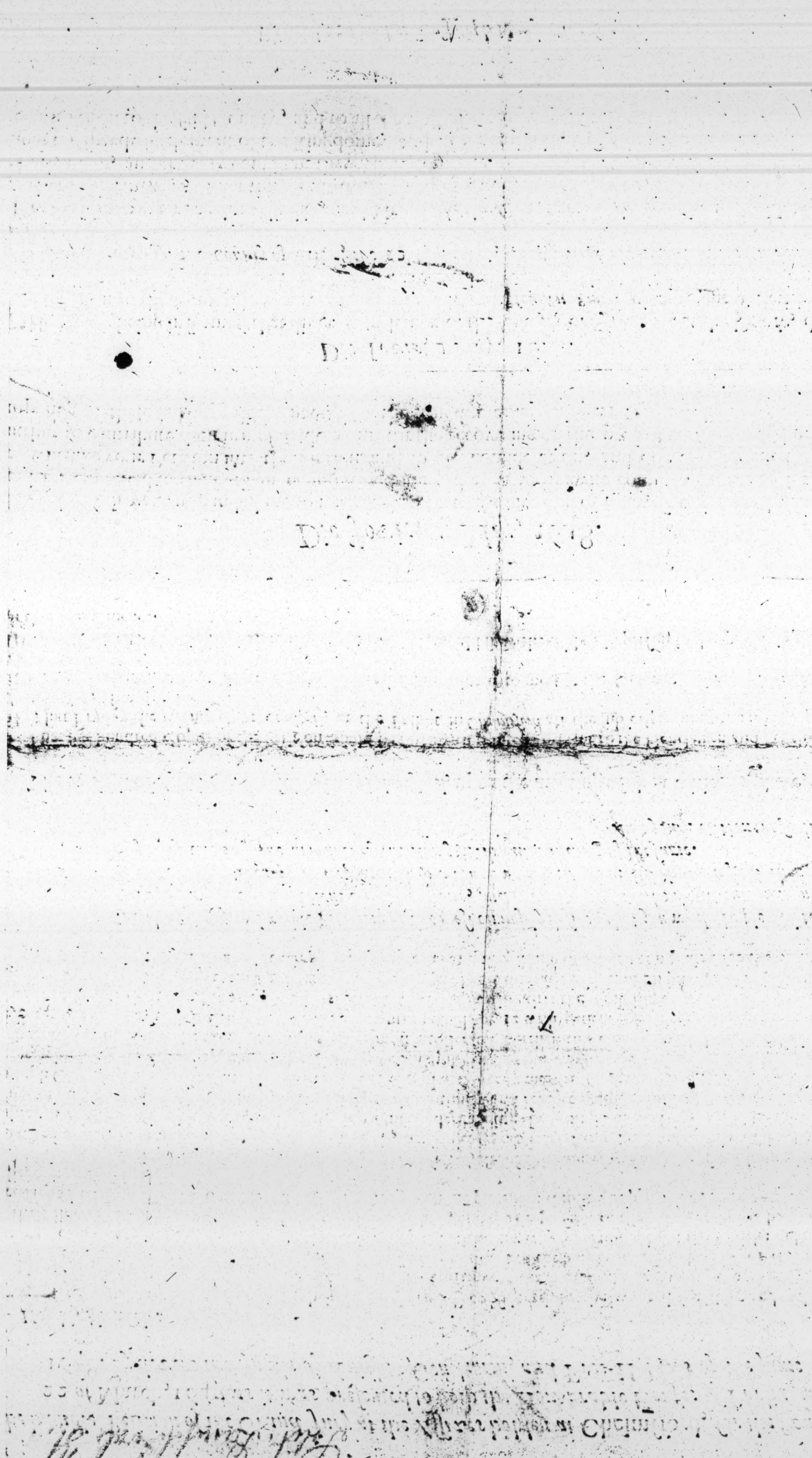
Die Iovis, 4 *May*, 1648.

THe House being informed that divers Gentlemen of the County of *Essex* were at the Doore, desiring to preferre a Petition to the House, they were called in, and Major *Stephen Smith* did present a Petition, the which (the Petitioners being with-drawne) was read, and was entituled, *The humble Petition of the Grand Jury at the Assizes holden at* Chelmesford *for the County of* Essex, *the* 22 *of* March, 1647. *with the Free-holders and Inhabitants of the same County.*

The Petitioners were againe called in, and Mr. *Speaker* by Command of the House, upon Vote upon the Question gave them this Answer; That this House doth take notice of the great Service, and good affections of that County to the Parliament, and are very confident they will so continue. As to their Petition, the House is now in Debate concerning the speedy settlement of the Kingdome, and doe not doubt, but what they shall conclude thereupon will give satisfaction to the said County, and to all the well-affected people of the Kingdome.

Hen. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Printed at *London* for *Joseph Hunscot*. 1648.



Die Mercurii, 14 Martii, 1648.

Resolved by the Commons assembled in Parliament,

THAT Sir *Iohn Stowell* Knight be proceeded against for life in the upper Bench.

Resolved, &c. That *David Ienkin* be proceeded against for a tryall for life; And that the Judges in that Circuit in *Wales*, be required to proceed to an Indictment against him, in the proper County in the next Assizes.

Resolved, &c. That *Charles Stuart* eldest son to the late King, *Iames Stuart* second son of the late King, the Duke of *Buckingham*, *Iohn* Earl of *Bristoll*, *William* Earl of *Newcastle*, Sir *William Widdrington*, *George* Lord *Digby*; Sir *Philip Musgrave*, Sir *Narmaduke Langdale*, Sir *Richard Greenvile*, Sir *Francis Doddington*, Sir *Iohn Culpeper*, Sir *Iohn Byron*, the Earl of *Worcester*, and Sir *Iohn Winter*; and all such persons as have been acting in the plotting, designing or assisting the Rebellion in *Ireland*, shall be proscribed and banished as Enemies and Traitors to the Common-wealth, and shall dye without mercy, where ever they shall be found within the limits of this Nation, and their Estates shall be confiscate and forthwith imployed for the use of the Common-wealth.

Resolved, &c. That Sir *Iohn Winter* shall have convenient time to depart into any forraign parts.

Die Sabbathi, 17 Martii, 1648.

Resolved, &c. That Coloneil *Mathew Boynton*, late Governor of *Scarborough*, and Sir *Iohn Morley*, shall bee proscribed and banished as Enemies and Traitors to the Common-wealth, &c.

Resolved, &c. That all other Delinquents, members of this Common-wealth, (not comprehended in the former exceptions) shall be admitted to compound.

Resolved, &c. That the time for the coming in of all Delinquents within the Land, whose habitations are within 80 miles of *London*, and for the filing of their Petitions and particulars shall be before the twentyeth day of *Aprill* next; And for all others residing at a further distance before the third day of *May*.

Resolved, &c. That the times for perfecting the Compositions of such Delinquents, that is to say, for submitting to their Fines, and paying one moiety, and securing the remainder at three months day; shall be six weeks from the respective dayes before limited for filing their Petitions and Particulars.

Resolved, &c, That the time for the coming in of Delinquents not excepted, and now beyond Seas, and out of this Land, shall be the first of *Iune* next, for the filing of their Petitions and Particulars, and six weeks after for the perfecting of their Compositions, as is before expreſt.

Resolved, &c. That the Rents and profits of all sequestred Estates, (except the persons before excepted) growing due at our Lady day next shall be stayed and detained in the Tennants hands, untill the first day of *Iune* next.

Resolved &c. That the Estates of all such persons who shall neglect to render themselves, and submit to their compositions at the respective times before limitted shall be confiscate and converted to the use of the Common-wealth, and no further allowance shall be thereforth made out of the same to the wife or children of any such Delinquent.

Resolved, &c. That Delinquents who were formerly excepted from Pardon by their particular names or Titles, who have not been formerly but now are admitted to Composition, (except such as have already compounded) shall pay one full moiety of the true value of their Estates.

Die Mercurii, 21. Martii, 1648.

Resolved, &c. That all such Delinquents as have bin Members of either House of Parliament, and all Judges, Officers towards the Law, common or civill, & all Serjeants, Counsellors, and Attourneys, Doctors, Advocates, Proctors of the Law, common or civill, and all Bishops, Clergy men, Masters, and Fellows of any Colledge or Hall, in either of the Universities or elsewhere, And all Masters of Schools or Hospitalls, and also *Humphry Bennet*, Esq; Sir *Edward Foord*, Sir *George Vaughan*, and all other the persons named in the fourth Qualification of the Propositions sent to *Hampton* Court, to pay one third (except such of the said Persons as were included in any Articles whereof they have the benefit shall pay one full third part of the true value of their Estates.

Resolved, &c. That all other persons Delinquents (not included in any the former Qualifications) shall pay one full sixth part of the true value of their Estates.

Resolved, &c. That if any person not yet sequestred who conceives or doubts himself to be lyable to Sequestration for any thing said or done in relation to the War, and was not publiquely and personally engaged in the latter War, shall come in and discover his case to the Commissioners for Compositions before the first day of *Iuly*, 1649. (being not before such discovery, judicially impeached and discovered for the same by any other) then such person (if his case so discovered shall be adjudged liable to Sequestration) shall be admitted to compound, and discharged of his delinquency, paying one years value for Land, and a twentieth part for his personall Estate. But in case any such Delinquent be first judicially impeached and discovered by another, or shall not be discovered by himself before the said first day of *Iuly*, 1649. Then he shall not be admitted to Compound at any lower rate then is appointed for the Qualification under which he falls.

Resolved, &c. That no promissary oath shall be imposed upon Compounders as a condition without which they may compound.

Resolved, &c. That all persons who have formerly Compounded and have concealed or under valued any part of their Estates, and shall themselves discover it before the first day of *Iune* next, shall be admitted to Compound for the same, at the same rate for which they did Compound for the other part of their Estates. But if any such concealment or under value shall be hereafter discovered by any other person, before the Delinquent himself discover the same, and shall not be compounded for (within the times herein before limitted) according to the rates heretofore imposed by order of Parliament upon such discoveries, that then such Estate which is concealed, or so much as appears to be above the value Compounded for, shall be forfeit to the Common-wealth.

Resolved &c. That all such persons as have been engaged in the latter Warre, and not in any former engagement against the Parliament, shall pay one sixth part of the true value of their Estates (except such as are included in any particular qualification before mentioned, who are to pay according to the severall rates in those qualifications.)

Resolved &c. That all such persons as have been engaged in the latter War against the Parliament, and have formerly compounded, and have not paid their whole Fines, shall make good the remainder of their Fines according to their agreement.

Resolved &c. That all such persons as have been engaged in the latter Warre against the Parliament, and have formerly compounded, shall pay one full sixth part of their Estates over and above their former Fines.

Resolved &c. That all such delinquents as shall perfect their Compositions by the respective dayes herein before limitted, whose sequestrations have continued upon their Estates to this day, shall be exempted from paying any fifth and twentieth part.

Die Mercurii 28. Martii, 1649.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that the Resolutions of the House touching Delinquents and their Compositions, be forthwith printed and published.

Hen, Scobell Cler, Parliament.

London, Printed by R. Cotes. 1649.

14-28 March 1649

Die Martis, 23. Maii, 1648.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, For putting Malignants and Papists out of the Cities of London, Westminster, *late Lines of Communication, and Twenty miles distant.*

THE Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament doe Declare and Ordain, and be it by Authority of Parliament Ordained and Declared, That all Papists whatsoever, and all Officers and Souldiers of Fortune, and all other persons whatsoever that have borne Armes against the Parliament, or have adhered to, or willingly assisted the Enemy in this late Warr, not being under restraint, and not hereafter excepted, shall at, or before the Five and twentyeth day of this instant May, 1648. depart the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the late Lines of Communication, and all other places within Twenty miles of the said late Lines of Communication. And if any the persons aforesaid shall continue within the said Lines, or within Twenty miles distance of the said late Lines of Communication, after the said Five and twentyeth day of May, 1648. such person or persons shall be apprehended, imprisoned, and proceeded against as Traytors.

And for the better execution of this Ordinance, it is further Ordained and Declared by the said Lords and Commons, and by Authority of Parliament, That the Lord Major of the City of *London*, and all Justices of Peace within the said City and Liberties thereof, and the Committee of the Militia of the said City, or any one or more of them, and the Justices of Peace of the severall Counties of *Middlesex*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Surry*, and of the City of *Westminster* and Liberties thereof, and the severall Committees of the Militia of the said City of *Westminster* and Liberties thereof, and of the Borough of *Southwark*, Hamblets of the Tower and Suburbs, or any one or more of them in their respective Liberties and Jurisdictions, shall and may, and are hereby authorized and required to make search for, and apprehend, or cause to be apprehended all Papists and Popish Recusants whatsoever, and all Officers and Souldiers whatsoever that have borne Armes against the Parliament of *England*, or have adhered to, or willingly assisted the Enemy in this late Warr, that are or shall be found within the said Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs and Liberties thereof, or within the late Lines of Communication, or Twenty miles distant thereof, after the said Twenty fifth day of this instant May, 1648. and all such persons so apprehended and taken, and brought before them, or any one of them, as abovesaid, to imprison, and commit to some common Gaole or Prison, or to safe custodie.

And all Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, and all other His Majesties Officers and Subjects are to be aiding to the said Justices of Peace, and Committees of Militia in execution of this Ordinance. And in case any Gaoler, Constable, or other Officer to whom any the persons aforesaid shall be committed, shal permit such person or persons to go at liberty, without the speciall Warrant or discharge of the said Lord Major, Justices of Peace, or Committees of Militia by whom they were so committed, that the same shal be taken and adjudged an escape; And such Jaylor, Constable, and other Officer shall be proceeded against, and punished as for an escape, according to Law: And this Ordinance is to continue for the space of Six months from the said Five and twentyeth day of May, 1648. Provided, That nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to such persons aforesaid, who having their Habitations within the Lines of Communication, or within the said space of Twenty miles, have made their Compositions, and paid in or secured their Fines, or have taken the Negative Oath and Covenant, or that shall be authorized by both Houses of Parliament, or being really attending their Compositions at Goldsmiths-hall, shall be permitted by the Committee of Lords and Commons for Compositions, there to continue within the said late Lines of Communication for the perfecting their said Compositions.

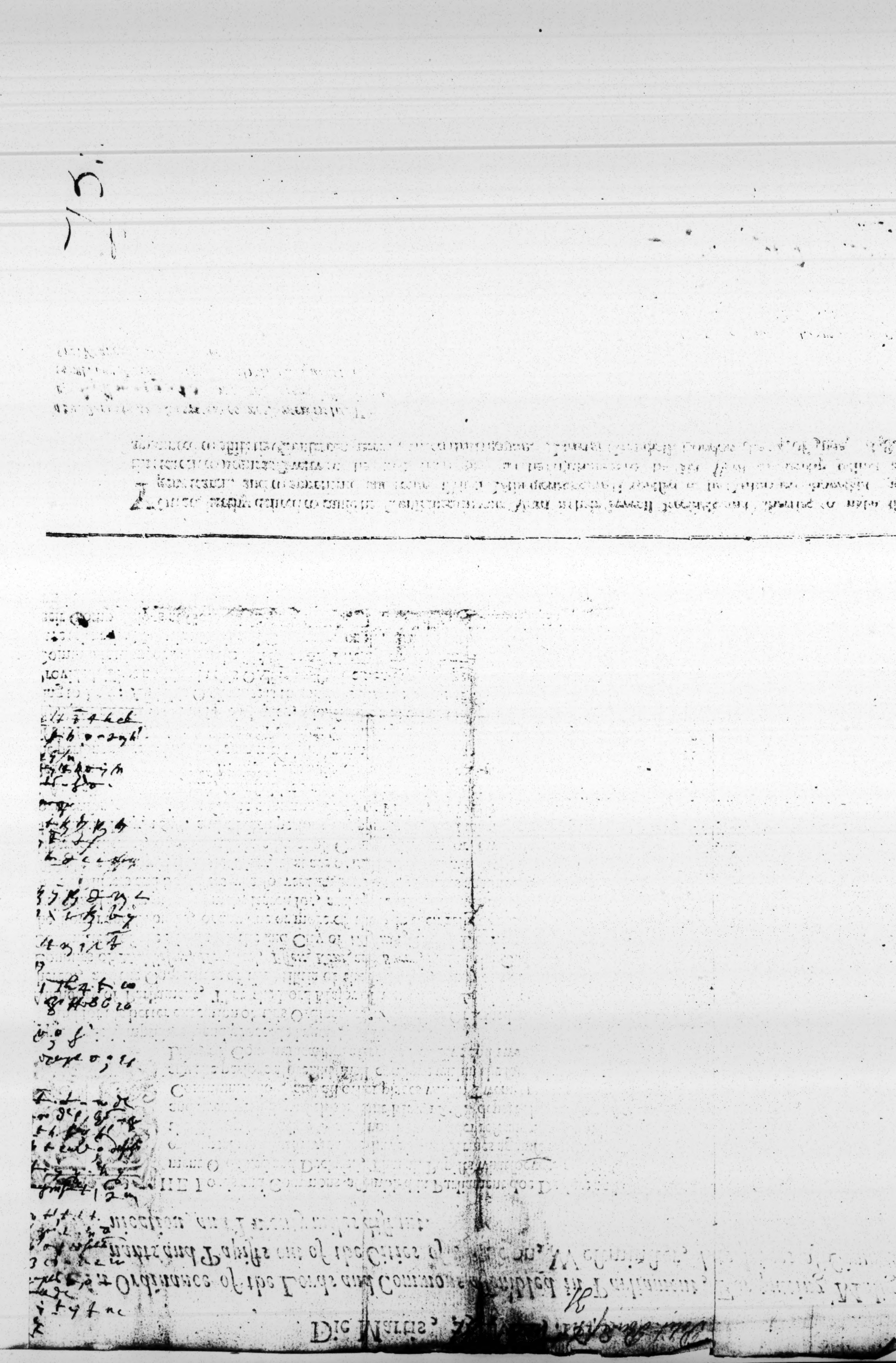
Ioh. Brown Cler. Parliamentorum.

YOu are hereby desired to cause the Constables in your Ward in their severall Precincts and Liberties to make diligent search, and to apprehend and secure all such Delinquents as are Expressed in the Ordinance abovesaid: and this search to begin at Twelve of the clock this night; and the Inhabitants of the said Ward are hereby desired and appointed to assist the Constables herein, as need shall require. Dated at Guildhall, London, the 14. of June, 1648.

To the Deputy and Common-councell-men in the Ward of Billingsgate *who are hereby desired to be jointly or severally present with the Constables to see this Warrant duly executed.*

Signed in the Name, and by the Warrant of the Committee of the Militia *of London,*

By. Adam. Banck
to the Tow Co



Comprehensive, tho' Compendious

CHARACTER

of the late

Royal Martyr

King CHARLES I. *of ever-blessed Memory.*

DELINEATED by One of the most EMINENT DIVINES

OF THE

CHURCH of ENGLAND.

HE was a *David*, a *Saint*, a *King*, but never a *Shepherd*. Some of all the Royal Blood in Christendom ran in his Veins; that is to say, many Kings went into the Composition of this One *Potentate*: His *Education* and *Improvements* were commensurate to his *Extraction*: He was accurate in all the recommending Excellencies of *human Accomplishments*; able to *deserve*, had he not *inherited* a *Kingdom*: Of so controuling a *Genius*, that in every *Science* he attempted, he did not so much *study* as *reign*, and appear'd not only a *Proficient*, but a *Prince*.

HIS *own Performances* make good this Assertion, and speak him as much an *Orator*, as a *Monarch*. These are compos'd with such an uninterrupted, and unfailing *Accuracy*; such a commanding, *majestic Pathos*; as if they had been written, not with a *Pen*, but with a *Scepter*. As it is hard to counterfeit the Spirit of *Majesty*, and the inimitable Peculiarities of an incommunicable *Genius* and Condition; so are some of *his Works* ridiculously imputed to *others*; they *did not* write them, because they *could not*.

AT the *Council-Board*, he had the *Ability* still to *give* himself the *best Counsel*, but the unhappy *Modesty* to *diffide* in it: Indeed, his *only Fault*; for *Modesty* is a *Paradox* in *Majesty*, and *Humility* a *Solecism* in *Supremacy*.

LOOK we next upon his *Piety* and *unparallell'd Virtues*; tho', without an Absurdity, it may be affirm'd, that his very Endowments of Nature were supernatural: So *pious* was he, that had Others measur'd their *Obedience* to *Him*, by his *Obedience* to *God*, he had been the most *absolute Monarch* in the

Quis talia fando
Temperet a lacrymis? — VIRG.

World: As eminent for frequenting the *Temple*, as *Solomon* for *building* One: So firm to the *Protestant Cause*, that tho' he convers'd in the Midst of Temptation, in the very Bosom of *Spain*; and tho' *France* lay in *His*; yet could nothing shake him, but that he espous'd the *Cause* of *Religion*, even more than his beloved *Queen*.

HE fitted every Way the Title under which he was pray'd for. He could *defend* his *Religion* as a *King*; *dispute* for it as a *Divine*; and *dye* for it as a *Martyr*.

THIS *eminent Piety* of his was adorn'd with the whole Train of *moral Virtues*. His *Temperance* was so great and impregnable, amidst all these Allurements, with which the Courts of Kings are apt to melt, even the most *stoical* and *resolv'd Minds*, that he did, at the same Time, both *teach* and *upbraid* the Court; so that it was not so much their own *Vice*, as his *Example*, that render'd their Debauchery inexcusable. Look over the whole List of our *Kings*, and take in the *Kings* of *Israel* to boot, and Who ever kept the Bond of Conjugal Affection so inviolate? *David* was chiefly eminent for *repenting* in this Matter; *Charles* for *needing* no *Repentance*: None ever appear'd of greater Fortitude of Mind, which was more resplendent in the Conquest of himself, and in those miraculous Instances of passive Valour, than if he had strew'd the Field with all the *Rebels* Armies; and to the Justness of his own Cause, had join'd the Success of theirs; and yet withal so meek, so gentle, so merciful, and that even to a Cruelty to himself, that, if ever the *Lion* and the *Lamb* dwelt together, if ever *Courage* and *Meekness* were united, it was in the *Breast* of this *Royal Person*.

HIS

EPITAPH

By the Celebrated

Mr. *BUTLER*.

STAY, Passenger, stay here, and see
Intomb'd lies injur'd Majesty.
Why trembleſt not? —— Here's That would make
All but a *hard'ned Rebel* quake.
A *King*! —— O! starts thou not with Fear?
A *murder'd King* lies bury'd here!
Search all the Records of old Times,
And muster up all Ages Crimes,
And roll 'em up in one great Mass,
'Twill fall far short of what *This* was:
A *Monarch* sentenc'd to his Death,
By vulgar, base, *Plebeian* Breath:
A *Law-giver*, by Laws unknown,
Condemn'd to lose his Head and Throne;
Nay, and to make the *Odium* more,
This must be done at his *own Door*;
And all under the false Pretence
Of *Liberty* of *Conscience*.

N. B. His Majesty King *Charles* I. was Born in the Year of our Lord 1600, *Crown'd* in 1625, and *Martyr'd* on the 30th of *January*, 1649.

C O P Y E

Van eenen Brieff / verhalende ghetrouwelijck het gene in het Ombrengen van den Groot-machtigen Coninck van Groot Brittannien

CHARLES STUWAERT,

Gepasseert is. Geschreven wt het Huys van de Heeren Nederlandtsche Ambassadeurs door een Persoon die de Executie heeft gesien.

DE Heeren Ambassadeurs, zijn verleeden Donderdach, sijnde den vierden Februarij, naer veel onghemacks van Ys, Wint, en Koude, met een kleyn Coop-vaerdy-Schip teghen den Avont *tot Greenwich* gearriveert, ende den volgenden dach, sonder eenighe inhaelinge, binnen *Londen* ghecomen: hebben des Saterdachs niet kunnen uytrichten, om dat *the High Court of Iustitie*, gelijck sy het noemen, (sijnde het Hooghe Hoff) besich was om de Koninck sijn Sententie te maecken, het welcke dien dach geschiet is. Onse Heeren dat vernemende, hebben noch dach, noch nacht gerust om haer devoyr te doen: sijn op Sondach geweest by beyde de Spreeckers. *Fairfax Cromwel*, ende den Krijghsraet hebben Smaendachs ontrent drie uren op den namiddach audientie gehad by de beyde Huysen van 't Parlament, maer hebben niet kunnen optineren het gene sy versochten, want Dinghsdagh volghende is de Coninck ter executie gebrocht, ende voor de Poorte van Withal op een Schavot, het welcke quam met een Galerij uyt het eerste venster van de nieuwe Groote Sael, Onthalst, niet door den gemeenen Scherprechter, maer door twee andere, die gedessuigeert waren, men seyt dat het twee Colonels van d'Armèe zijn geweest. De Coninck quam met sulcken couraghe op het Schavot, dat ick hem verscheydenmael hebbe sien lacchen: hy maeckte vele van sijne Cleederen selve los, en heeft zijn Hooft goetwilligh nedergeleyt op het Block, sprack niet tot het volck, maer alleene tot die geene, die by hem stonden op het Schavot, waer van de exempelen nu opgedragen sullen werden. Sijn Majesteyt gaf sijn St. *George*, die hy om den hals hadde, met sijn Hantschoenen, Hoet en Stockjen dat hy inde hant hadde, aen *Docter Iuxter*, Bisschop van Londen, die de Nacht over by de Coninck geweest is, en hem het Sacrament hadde toegedeylt. En dewijle men vermoet dat den gemelden Bisschop veel secrete dingen vanden Coninc int heymelic verstaen heeft, so wert dien ouden Man met Soldaten bewaert, dat hy by geen menschen mach komen om yets te ontdekken: sommighe meenen dat hy daerom oock wel mochte gedoodet worden, niet tegenstaende hy met toelatinge van het Parlament by den Coninck gheweest is. De jonge Princesse, die noch hier is, is daeghs te voren met haer jonger Broeder, den Hertoch van Glossester, by haer Heer Vader geweest, en met sulcken gekrijt en gebaer wech gegaen, dat men meent dat zy een doodelijck Lijck daer van setten sal. Het executeren van den Coninck is het wonderbaerlijckste en het droevichste Speck-takel dat ick oyt ghesien hebbe: den selven dach, tegen den Avont, wierde geproclammeert door de heele Stadt, dat, soo yemant pretentie sou maken op de Croone van Engelant, op den Prince van Wales, of yemandt van des Conincks Kinderen noemen, dat die als een Verrader sal werden gestraft.

Sententie des Hoffs, uyt-ghesproocken over Carel Stuart.

ALso de Gemeenten van Enghelandt, in Parlament vergadert, haer een Hooghe Hof van Iustitie hadde geordineert, om Carel Stuart *te ondersoecken, daer hy drymael is geexamineert, ende de eerste mael werde van wegen het Coninckrijck van Engelant een belastinge van* Hoogh verraet *ende andere misdaden gelesen, ende de beschuldingen gelesen zijnde, soo is den voorschreven* Carel Stuart *geseyt, dat hy soude Antwoorden, 't welck hy weygerde te doen, 't welcke hy doorgaens in zijn Examen heeft gepleeght. Voor alle welcke verraderijen ende misdaden, dit Hoff vonnist, dat den voorsz.* Carel Stuart, *als een Tyran, Verrader, Moordenaer ende als een openbaren vyandt, sal gedoodet werden, zijn Hooft van sijn Lichaem affscheydende.*

The Anti-Protestant:

OR,

Miles against Prance.

Being a Solemn Protestation of *Miles Prance*, concerning the Murder of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, in direct Opposition to a late *Protestation* made by him on the same subject.

WHereas by the suggestion of the Devil, worldly Interest, and my own Malice, I *Miles Prance* most wickedly devised an horrid Story of the Murder of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, wherein (being before-hand secured both of His Majesty's Pardon for the pretended Crime, and of reward for the Discovery,) I feigned my self a Party, the better to gain Credit to my damnable Forgery. Now I the said *Miles Prance*, do with unspeakable grief (though yet not without a firm belief of forgiveness from Almighty God upon sincere repentance) hereby in the Presence of the All-seeing and Heart-searching God, and of all Holy Angels and good Men, solemnly and unfeigned avow and declare on my Salvation, That whatever I deposed upon Oath, relating either to my own Knowledge and Concurrence in the said Murder, or to any other Person or circumstance touching the same; was wholly false, and the meer groundless product of my own Devilish invention.

For all which my detestable wickedness I crave with a Repentant Heart, (the Mercy of God) Pardon of the King, and forgiveness of those whom by my Hellish Malice I have so hainously and unjustly accused.

The Substance of this Solemn Protestation as it is here set down, was made, first before Captain Richardson *Keeper of* Newgate; *And the next day, before His Sacred Majesty at the Council-Board, by*

MILES PRANCE.

A

NEW-YEARS-GIFT

To the TORIES:

Or a few Sober Queries concerning them.

By an Honest *TRIMMER*.

I. WHether the *Tories* debauching the Sacrament to such base and low ends, as to procure Licenses for Ale-houses, be any part of our Religion established by Law?

II. Whether the *Tories* by forcing the Dissenters to come to Church, do make them any jot the more for the Church of *England* than they were before? and if not,

III. Whether any man ever saw such a deal of fooling for nothing? and yet,

IIII. Whether Dissenters ought not in Prudence (to prevent their own and the Nations ruine) rather play the fool with their Neighbours, and Conform, and trust God with their Souls, than such K——s with their Rights, Liberties and Estates, as gape after them.

V. Whether the *Tories* are not more mad with Dissenters for coming to Church, than they were for their going to Conventicles? and therefore,

VI. The Dissenters cannot go to Church out of Piety, yet whether they ought not to go out of spight?

VII. Whether the Jews at *Dukes-place*, and the Papists all the Land over, are of the Religion established by Law, or it for them, for not one man of them suffers for their Dissenting? and then,

VIII. Whether it be not a notable *Tory*-Protestant-Religion established by Law, that can be so kind to Jews and Papists, and so curst only to Dissenting-Protestants?

IX. Whether any thing but a *Tory* Understanding could ever have thought that the only expedient to keep out Popery was to fall upon and ruine Protestants, and the best way to secure the Protestant Religion to make sure of a Popish Prince?

X. Whether the tender-hearted *Tories* (that cry out, God forbid that the *D.* of *Y.* should suffer because he differs in his Religion) are not the Engines that so barbarously Prosecute Dissenting-Protestants, because they differ only in Religion?

XI. Whether while the Prohibiting Act is in force, and our Church takes the Communion in Claret, we are of the Religion established by Law?

XII. Whether poor Parson *Duffee* be not rather to be pittyed as a Fool than Punished as a Knave, for his so unseasonable going to Mass, just as the Mass was coming to him.

XIII. Whether the severe usage of that Fop ought not to be a Warning to all his Tantive Brethren not to go before their Betters, nor like ill entered Whelps to yelp and open before their time?

XIIII. Whether *Roger Lestrange* did well con over his Politicks in snarling so horribly against the *Trimmers*?

XV. Whether it be not enough to make a prudent man spew, to hear *Hodge* and his *Tories* tattle gravely of Policy and Religion?

XVI. Whether any *Tory* in *England* be of any other Religion than the *Tories* in *Ireland*.

XVII. Whether any man ever trusted one *Tory* that did not betray him? and therefore,

XVIII. Whether all true English-men do not now see (God be thanked) that *Tories* and Traitors are terms Synonimous, and that the Divel is as soon to be trusted as they?

XIX. Whether ever any *Tory* desired any trust from the People, for any other end than that by Betraying them he might make up his Market, and purchase to himself some place of Preferment?

XX. Whether a *Tory* talks sence of any other thing but of Drink and a Whore? and if not,

XXI. Whether he were not better to keep to his own Tallent the Whore and the Bottle, than to make such a bawling about Religion and Government, which he understands not?

XXII. Whether it be not more than an equal Wager that our *Tories* are plum at a stand, and at such an utter loss, that the wisest amongst them cannot tell what step to take next? and if so.

XXIII. Whether the Government will not be finely brought to Bed, and handed down to Posterity under a brave Reputation, that shall yield it self up to the conduct of such Bruits?

LONDON, Printed for *Francis Smith* Sen. at the *Elephant* and *Castle* in *Cornhil*, 1683.

An EXACT RELATION OF THE Late King JAMES's Embarking for France: And of the Proclaiming K. William: WITH THE Present Condition of Dublin, and other Places near that City.

In a LETTER from DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Saturday, July 5. 1690.

Honoured Sir,

I Presume, er'e this, you have received the Letter I sent you from our Camp, near the *Boyne*. Since that, you have known by other hands, that by one Fight we have frighted and scattered our Enemy, and were presently possessed of the strong Town of *Droghedah*, and are now as quietly setled in this City, yet in much better Condition than was expected. They left Stores filled with Provision of Mouth and War: They have great Stores likewise in the Country; which are all open for our receipt.

Their King is run away, with the Duke of *Powis*, *Tyrconnel*, and some few more, towards *Kinsale*; their Army all scattered in the Country; so that the War seems now to be at an end. *Galloway*, *Limerick*, and *Athlone* are, as I hear, the only places like to stand out against us; and having no hopes of Relief, will, as its thought, be easily surrendred.

His Majesty you see hath conquered this Kingdom, with a *Veni-vidi-vici*, it will require more of his trouble to settle then to conquer it: I cannot now further enlarge, the Express waiting the motion of my Pen, but to tell you, this day by the Post, if possible, will send you a more particular account.

Dublin, July 5th, 1690.

Honoured Sir,

I Sent you one of this Date by the Express, and have now to add, That we have sure and certain Advertisement sent us by an Express, that the late King *James* on *Wednesday*-night last embarqued at *Duncannon*, a Fort that commands Passage-Harbour, *viz.* the Harbour of *Waterford*; and that he, Duke *Powis*, and *Tyrconnel*, and some others, are gone direct for *France*. Their Army are scattered in the Country, and are forced to turn Tories to get them a support; so that it's believed our King's work will be apply'd now rather to settle, then make further Conquests here. His Majesty is not yet come to this Town, but is this Night Encampt within two Miles of this City, and as we hear, intends to be here to morrow.

The Protestants of *Wexford* hath seized that Garrison, and declare for K. *William* and

and Q. *Mary*: The other Towns where Protestants are, will, we expect, follow that President. Of which we have already some Reports, particularly as to *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

We cannot learn, that there is 5000 of the Enemy in a Body, nor understand that there are any of them appears within thirty Miles of this City. What Forces they lately had of the *Germans* that were Protestants are come in to us. The *French* are gone with Three Field-Pieces towards *Lymerick*, but its thought they will be met in the way: Our Horse are now scattering to pick up the Scatterers of the Enemies scattered Army.

We all believe, that there will not be struck one stroke more in this War; and we have many Reasons to wish and expect it; but none more important, then that we hope thereby our King may return to you, as safe as he came to us.

His active and invincible Courage gave us horrid frights, finding that he acted in the Field, rather as a Couragious Captain, than a great King. This Success may, we hope, justly entitle him to the Character of the greatest Monarch in the European World.

Our Enemy is run in that hast, that they have left vaster Stores than we could have imagined they had, not only of War, but Provision behind them.

Not an hour but we have some News of loss to them, and gain to us. I am under those straits of Time, that I can neither be so full or methodical in account of Persons and Things, as I wish. I have sent you enclosed a Copy of a Prophecy, which you may put into *English*, having onely time to write it; and that I am

Your Affectionate Friend and Servant.

A Prophesie found near One hundred years since in Chancellor *Loftus* his Studdy, and since this War shewed often to King *James* his Ministers here.

SI post hac aliquando rem militarem exactius dedicirint inordinata & incomposita Hibernorum numerosa Phalanges, eoque Viribus, ære & arte militari creverit Gens ista pauperrima, ut numero, pondere & magnitudine intumescat & laboret, hunc equidem mole sua ruet, subitoque casu & flatu Boreali è facie terra ut peccora obigitur, sibique (spe profligata) in Secula omnia abjudicabit Libertatem, Seque Regemque suum exteris, Saxonibus, Danis & Battavis mancipia reddit.

IF at any time hereafter the rude and disorderly numerous *Phalanxe's* of the Irish shall more exactly learn the Art of War, and that poor Nation shall by means of brass Money, and the Art of War, increase to that degree of Strength, and to swell and labour under their Number, Weight, and Multitude, then shall they fall with the weight of their own Bulk, and by a suddain Accident, and the force of the North-wind, shall be scattered like Sheep from the face of the Earth, and hopeless of all Relief, shall for ever renounce all thought of Liberty, and Surrender up themselves and their King absolute Slaves to *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Hollanders*.

London: Printed for R. *Baldwin*, in the *Old-Bailey*. 1690.

May 1690

Some few Considerations, supposed Useful; Concerning the Vote of the House of Commons, *Friday* the 24. *February* upon the Bill, *For the Hindring the Exportation of* Gold *and* Silver, *and the Melting down of the* Coin *of this Realm, humbly Proposed by Dr.* Hugh Chamberlain, *to the Wisdom of the Honourable House of* Commons.

1. GOld and Silver, as all other Commodities, whether Foreign or Domestick, must be consider'd with respect to their real natural Value, and the Market-price, which are both very variable, and not to be governed by Laws.

2. The real natural Value of all Commodities, is the Expence of labour, Charge and Hazard, in raising and bringing the same to a Market, and this varies it accordingly, for Gold doth not cost so much in *Peru* and *Guiny*, as it doth in *London*, *Paris*, or *Amsterdam*. The Market-price varies according to the Multitude or Paucity of Chapmen, and the plenty or scarcity of the Commodities.

First, The multitude or paucity of Chapmen, are commonly governed by their several Necessities and Pleasures in the use of the Commodities: Thus we see, where Gold is not the measure of Trade, as in some parts of the East and West-*Indies*, and in *Africk*, Iron is much more valuable, because they have much occasion for the one, and little or no use for the other; neither for Vessels, Ornaments, or Mony. So likewise tho Gold should cost you 3 *l. per* Ounce, if you can find but few Chapmen, you must sell it for 40 *s.* if you can get no more, and your Necessities compel you to sell: and if it should cost you but 40 *s. per* Ounce, if you have multitude of *M*erchants, you may sell it for 3 *l.* 10 *s.* more or less, for 'tis not what Charge it stands you in, but the greatet or lesser number that hath occasion for it.

Secondly, The plenty and scarcity of Commodity varies the Price, tho much above the natural Value, or below it. Thus a piece of Bread in a Siege of a Penny natural Value is oft sold for 5 *s.* and on the contrary, a Diamond formerly sold for 10 *l.* when scarce, hath by clogging the Market yielded but 5 *l.* tho possibly less than the Charge expended, which is the natural Value.

4. Nothing can possibly bring Gold or Silver, being of Foreign Growth into *England*, but the Exportation of Commodities of our own Growth or *M*anufacture; or what our Natives can return from Foreign Service for their Labour, or what Foreign Travellers spend here to see the Country.

Nothing can possibly carry our Gold and Silver out of *England*, but the consuming more Foreign Commodities at prime cost, then we get in Value for the Sale of our exported *M*erchandize, or what Foreign *M*erchants, and *M*echanicks by their *L*abour and Thrift can save here to return to their own Country; Or what our Nobility and Gentry spend abroad in their Travels, or what our Ambassadors, Foreign *M*inisters, or our Armies in Foreign Countries or *M*ercinary Allies draw out of the Nation.

So that 'tis neither changing the denomination of our Coin higher or lower, above or under the natural Value and *M*arket-price of the material, which quantity and use will regulate, can either gain, keep, or drive away our Gold and Silver, but only the abovementioned balance of Trade, over or under, which like Necessity will over-rule all Laws.

That which makes the variety of Value here at home, betwixt Gold, Silver and Bullion, is the disproportion among themselves, according as they exceed the settled proportion by the Standard, in Use or Quantity. For Example, When there is more use for Gold, or less quantity in proportion than for Silver, Gold shall be dear, and exceed the Standard in the Market-price, tho the natural Value continues the same. And when there is more use for Silver, or less quantity in proportion than for Gold, Silver shall be dear, and exceed the Standard in the Market-price, tho the natural Value were the same. And when there is more use for Plate than for Mony, Plate shall be Dearest and exceed the Standard in Value, and Coining shall not only stand still, but very oft the Coin shall be melted down: For, if the quantity of Gold exceeds in proportion the Silver, Gold shall be Cheap: If Silver exceed Gold, Silver shall be Cheap: If Mony exceeds Plate, Mony shall be Cheap, If Plate exceeds Mony, Plate shall be Cheap. And tho Mony still retains the same Denomination, it doth not always the same Value, being also over-ruled by the plenty or scarcity of other Commodities, for a Crown is not of the same Value when it will purchase but half a Bushel of Wheat, as when it can a whole one, there being then either less Corn, or more need of it, or more Chapmen that come with more Mony; but this Variety is no prejudice to the Nation, in respect of the quantity of Gold and Silver, that being always the same; for when we have more Mony, we have so much the less in Plate, and if more in Plate, we have the less in Mony: But notwithstanding, it is a very great damage to Trade, because Mony is living Riches, Plate but dead; the one being capable of turning and improving Trade, but Plate is not.

The Nobility's hoarding and carrying of Gold in their Pockets and the great Gaming with Gold, will raise the price above Silver, tho the proportion remains the same.

From the Premisses may be concluded, that raising the value of our Mony, cannot keep it, but will give our Merchants some trouble to adjust the Parr in their Exchange and Trade abroad: Nor lowering it cannot drive it away, without bringing as much or more in the room; but if we take no care to exceed in Exportations, all we can do, will never keep our Mony; and if we do exceed in Exportations, all Foreigners can do, can never draw it away. Exportations must be sufficient to answer the Charges that foreign Payments, of Allies, Armies, Ambassadors, English Travellers, and returning strange Dealers, requires; as well as importing Foreign Commodities, or we must still Decline. Which regulation of Trade 'tis humbly conceived, may well deserve the serious Care of this Honourable House. This Duty I thought I ow'd my Country, and hope 'twill give no Offence if I have been mistaken, I'll thank any that will rectifie me.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1693.

and Q. *Mary*: The other Towns where Protestants are, will, we expect, follow that President. Of which we have already some Reports, particularly as to *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

We cannot learn, that there is 5000 of the Enemy in a Body, nor understand that there are any of them appears within thirty Miles of this City. What Forces they lately had of the *Germans* that were Protestants are come in to us. The *French* are gone with Three Field-Pieces towards *Lymerick*, but its thought they will be met in the way: Our Horse are now scattering to pick up the Scatterers of the Enemies scattered Army.

We all believe, that there will not be struck one stroke more in this War; and we have many Reasons to wish and expect it; but none more important, then that we hope thereby our King may return to you, as safe as he came to us.

His active and invincible Courage gave us horrid frights, finding that he acted in the Field, rather as a Couragious Captain, than a great King. This Success may, we hope, justly entitle him to the Character of the greatest Monarch in the European World.

Our Enemy is run in that hast, that they have left vaster Stores than we could have imagined they had, not only of War, but Provision behind them.

Not an hour but we have some News of loss to them, and gain to us. I am under those straits of Time, that I can neither be so full or methodical in account of Persons and Things, as I wish. I have sent you enclosed a Copy of a Prophecy, which you may put into *English*, having onely time to write it; and that I am

Your Affectionate Friend and Servant.

A Prophesie found near One hundred years since in Chancellor *Loftus* his Studdy, and since this War shewed often to King *James* his Ministers here.

SI post hac aliquando rem militarem exactius dedicirint inordinata & incomposita Hibernorum numerosa Phalanges, eoque Viribus, arte & arte militari crescerit Gens illa pauperrima, ut numero, pondere & magnitudine intumescat & laboret, hunc equidem mole sua ruet, subitoque casu & flatu Boreali è facie terra ut pecora obigitur, sibique (sic profligata) in Secula omnia abjudicabit Libertatem, Seque Regemque suum exteris, Saxonibus, Danis & Battavis mancipia reddit.

IF at any time hereafter the rude and disorderly numerous *Phalanxes* of the Irish shall more exactly learn the Art of War, and that poor Nation shall by means of brass Money, and the Art of War, increase to that degree of Strength, and to swell and labour under their Number, Weight, and Multitude, then shall they fall with the weight of their own Bulk, and by a sudden Accident, and the force of the North-wind, shall be scattered like Sheep from the face of the Earth, and hopeless of all Relief, shall for ever renounce all thought of Liberty, and Surrender up themselves and their King absolute Slaves to *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Hollanders*.

London: Printed for R. *Baldwin*, in the *Old-Bailey*. 1689.

Some few Considerations, supposed Useful; Concerning the Vote of the House of Commons, *Friday* the 24. *February* upon the Bill, *For the Hindring the Exportation of* Gold *and* Silver, *and the Melting down of the* Coin *of this Realm, humbly Proposed by Dr.* Hugh Chamberlain, *to the Wisdom of the Honourable House of* Commons.

1. GOld and Silver, as all other Commodities, whether Foreign or Domestick, must be consider'd with respect to their real natural Value, and the Market-price, which are both very variable, and not to be governed by Laws.

2. The real natural Value of all Commodities, is the Expence of labour, Charge and Hazard, in raising and bringing the same to a Market, and this varies it accordingly, for Gold doth not cost so much in *Peru* and *Guiny*, as it doth in *London*, *Paris*, or *Amsterdam*. The Market-price varies according to the Multitude or Paucity of Chapmen, and the plenty or scarcity of the Commodities.

First, The multitude or paucity of Chapmen, are commonly governed by their several Necessities and Pleasures in the use of the Commodities: Thus we see, where Gold is not the measure of Trade, as in some parts of the East and West-*Indies*, and in *Africk*, Iron is much more valuable, because they have much occasion for the one, and little or no use for the other; neither for Vessels, Ornaments, or Mony. So likewise tho Gold should cost you 3 *l. per* Ounce, if you can find but few Chapmen, you must sell it for 40 *s.* if you can get no more, and your Necessities compel you to sell: and if it should cost you but 40 *s. per* Ounce, if you have multitude of *M*erchants, you may sell it for 3 *l.* 10 *s.* more or less, for 'tis not what Charge it stands you in, but the greatet or lesser number that hath occasion for it.

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5. Nothing can possibly carry our Gold and Silver out of *England*, but the consuming more Foreign Commodities at prime cost, then we get in Value for the Sale of our exported *M*erchandize, or what Foreign *M*erchants, and *M*echanicks by their *L*abour and Thrift can save here to return to their own Country; Or what our Nobility and Gentry spend abroad in their Travels, or what our Ambassadors, Foreign *M*inisters, or our Armies in Foreign Countries or *M*ercinary Allies draw out of the Nation.

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LONDON, Printed in the Year 1693.

Glocester.	3617.	0.	6	026278514	800000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52	55½	30	1	2½	43	0
Glocester-City.	78.	16.	0	000572500		26764	37½	50	43½		30	1	1¼	33	0
Hereford.	2263.	6.	8	016443636	660000	15006	61	61	77½		44	0	10	36	3
Hertford.	2691.	12.	6	019555272	451000	16569	51	89	70		27½	1	5¼	39	0
Huntington.	1267.	8.	4	009208073	240000	8217	109	166	142		29	1	3¼	37	0
Kent.	6653.	17.	4	048341866	1248000	39242	21	32	29		32	1	3¼	41	0
Lancaster.	2013.	7.	0	014627449	1150000	40202	68	35	29		28½	0	5	12	0
Leicester.	2169.	8.	6	015761370	560000	18702	64	71½	62		30½	0	11	28	0
Lincoln.	5150.	4.	0	037417383	1740000	40590	27	23	28½		43	0	8½	30	6
London.	8583.	2.	8	062358430	247000	30997	16		37½					66	8
Middlesex, Westm.	6081.	0.	0	044179858		69139	22½	162	16½		3½	5	11	21	0
Monmouth.	780.	0.	0	005666878	340000	6490	177	118	180		52	0	6½	28	10
Northampton.	2827.	16.	4	020544736	550000	24808	49	73	47		22½	1	3	27	6
Nottingham.	1746.	16.	0	012690902	560000	17554	79	71½	66½		32	0	9	24	0
Norfolk.	6741.	4.	0	048976362	1148000	47180	19½	35	24½		24	1	6	36	2
Norwich.	360.	0.	0	002615482											
Northumberland.	745.	11.	4	005416712	1370000	22741	184	29	51		60	0	1½	07	10
Oxon.	2271.	1.	4	016499819	534000	19007	61	75	61½		28	0	12¼	28	8
Rutland.	480.	17.	10	003493788	110000	3263	287	364	357		34	1	0½	35	4
Salop.	2407.	8.	4	017490433	890000	23284	57	45	50		38½	0	7¾	24	10
Stafford.	1705.	3.	4	012388426	810000	23747	80½	49	49		34	0	6¼	17	6
Litchfield.	26.	0.	0	000188896											
Somerset.	5543.	1.	4	040271649	1075000	44686	25	37	26		24	1	4	32	0
Bristol.	398.	16.	8	002897615		5122	345		227					18	8
Southampton.	4378.	17.	4	031813469	1312500	26851	31½	30½	43½		49	0	9½	39	2
Suffolk.	6597.	1.	4	047929200	995000	34422	21	40	34		29	1	7	46	0
Surry.	3194.	0.	4	023205262	592000	34218	43	68	34		17½	1	3½	22	6
Sussex.	3642.	15.	6	026465594	1140000	21537	38	35	54		53	0	9¼	40	8
Warwick.	2384.	17.	6	017326663	670000	21973	58	60	53		30	0	10¼	26	0
Worcester.	2107.	18.	0	015314376	540000	20634	62	74	56½		26	0	11¾	25	10
Worcester City.	110.	19.	0	000806077											
Wilts.	3933.	15.	2	028579655	876000	27093	35	46	43		32	1	1	35	00
Westmoreland.	232.	0.	0	001685533	510000	6501	595	78½	179		79	0	1½	8	6
Anglesey.	251.	7.	4	001826234	200000	1840	550	200	630		109	0	3½	32	4
Brecknock.	565.	0.	11	004105187	620000	5934	244	65	197		104	0	2⅓	22	10
Cardigan.	211.	11.	7	001537171	520000	3163	650	77	370		164	0	1¼	16	00
Caermarthen.	544.	13.	4	003957128	700000	5352	254	57	218		131	0	2¼	24	5
Carnarvan.	293.	4.	4	002130286	370000	2765	470	108	423		134	0	2¼	25	5
Denbigh.	447.	1.	2	003247981	410000	6398	308	98	183		64	0	3⅛	16	9
Flint.	237.	14.	8	001727187	160000	3150	580	250	371		51	0	4¼	18	1
Glamorgan.	757.	15.	8	005505469	540000	9644	182	74	121		56	0	4	18	10
Merioneth.	201.	12.	2	001464730	500000	2590	685	80	451		193	0	1¼	18	8
Montgomery.	553.	4.	4	004019245	560000	5660	249	71½	207		99	0	3	23	5
Pembroke.	653.	0.	0	004744194	420000	4329	201	95	270		97	0	4¾	36	2
Haverford West.	30.	6.	10	000220439											
Radnor.	348.	13.	4	002533143	310000	3158	395	129	370		98	0	3¼	26	6
Summ Total,	137641	18	2	190000000	39938500	1175951									

LONDON, Printed for *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationers-Hall*, 1693.

An ACCOUNT of the
Acres & Houses, with the Proportional Tax, &c.
Of each COUNTY in
ENGLAND and WALES,
Humbly Presented to the
LORDS and COMMONS.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

DEsigning the Welfare of my Country, I have Published **Three** Volumns of **Collections** for Improvement of **Husbandry** and **Trade**: In the **first** whereof, Numb. 13. are some Considerations for Subscriptions upon Lives, (now again in Debate) and published by its self in Two Sheets: In **Other Places** of them, are the *Matter* and *Use* of *Money*, with several other (I presume) useful Notes. In the **Last** (now perfected, with an Index) I promised this **Table**, all the *Uses* whereof will be hard to enumerate, altho' a great many I shall give in my next **Collections**; a Taste whereof beseeches your Acceptance, as follows.

Of the **Proportional Tax in Decimals**, I have the whole Computation by me; with it an *Arithmetician*, in two or three Hours, may proportion each Counties Share of any Number of Thousand Pounds; whatsoever shall be laid. And if it should be laid wholly on **Acres** or **Houses**, it would prove near, as in the **Table**; In which I remark, That **London**, or the **Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction** only, without the Suburbs in *Middlesex* and *Southwark*, bears near the Sixteenth Part of the **Tax**: That *Middlesex*, abstracted from *London*, (the **Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction**) bears near the Two and Twentieth and half Part of the **Tax**: And both together, abstracted from *Southwark*, bears the Ninth and half Part of the **Tax**: That *Cumberland* bears but One Penny the **Acre** towards the **Tax**; but *Middlesex* (including *London*) bears *Five Shillings* and *Eleven Pence* the **Acre**: That *Yorkshire* has about the Tenth and half part of the **Acres** of the *whole Kingdom*, the Eleventh Part of the **Houses** (much about the same Number with the *Bills* of *Mortality*) and bears about the Twentieth Part of the **Tax**. It seems to me, that the Places *Over-charged* have about 150 Parliament Men: Those *Under-charged*, about 130 Men: Those that have no reason to complain, about 220 Men. Whether this **Table** may shew Reason for Alteration of the Method of **Taxing**, I submit to *proper Judges*. The *Matter of Fact* I here endeavour to Demonstrate; and am,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant,
John Houghton, F.R.S.

Counties.	Monthly Tax, 1691. l. s. d.	Proportional Tax in Decimals.	Acres.	Houses.	Parts of the whole Tax.	Parts of the whole Acres.	Parts of the whole Houses.	Acres per House.	Years Tax per Acre. s. d.	Years Tax per House. s. d.
Bedford.	1793. 15. 6	013032186	260000	12170	a 77 th	a 154 th	a 96 th	21	1 8	35 6
Bucks.	2630. 12. 10	019112214	441000	18350	52	91	63	24	1 5¼	34 6
Berks.	2264. 13. 2	016453262	527000	16906	61	76	69	31	1 0½	32 3
Cambridge.	2040. 0. 0	014821067	570000	17347	50	70	67	33	1 2	38 0
Ely.	699. 15. 10	005084147								
Chester.	1495. 14. 4	010866724	720000	24054	86	55	48½	30	0 6½	16 0
Chester-City.	106. 16. 8	000776168								
Cornwall.	3081. 16. 6	022390164	960000	25374	45	42	46	38	0 9¼	29 2
Cumberland.	336. 12. 2	002445536	1040000	14825	410	38½	78½	70	0 1	05 6
Derby.	1724. 16. 8	012531308	680000	21155	80	59	55	32	0 7¼	19 6
Devon.	6459. 18. 4	046932775	1920000	56310	21	21	21	34	0 10	28 8
Exeter.	232. 14. 8	001650860								
Dorset.	2689. 0. 10	019536505	772000	21944	51	52	53	35	0 10	29 8
Pool.	21. 19. 4	000159593								
Durham.	647. 13. 6	004705507	610000	15984	212	66	73	38	0 3	09 9
York.	6938. 10. 4	050409913	3770000	106151	20	10½	11	35	0 5¼	15 8
Essex.	6196. 17. 8	045021777	1240000	34819	22	32	33½	36	1 2½	43 0
Glocester.	3617. 0. 6	026278514	800000	26764	37½	50	43½	30	1 1¼	33 0
Glocester-City.	78. 16. 0	000572500								
Hereford.	2263. 6. 8	016443636	660000	15006	61	61	77½	44	0 10	36 3
Hertford.	2691. 12. 6	019555272	451000	16569	51	89	70	27½	1 5¼	39 0
Huntington.	1267. 8. 4	009208073	240000	8217	109	166	142	29	1 3¼	37 0
Kent.	6653. 17. 4	048341866	1248000	39242	21	32	29	32	1 3¼	41 0
Lancaster.	2013. 7. 0	014627449	1150000	40202	68	35	29	28½	0 5	12 0
Leicester.	2169. 8. 6	015761370	560000	18702	64	71½	62	30½	0 11	28 0
Lincoln.	5150. 4. 0	037417383	1740000	40590	27	23	28½	43	0 8½	30 6
London.	8583. 2. 8	062358430	247000	30997	16		37½			66 8
Middlesex, Westm.	6081. 0. 0	044179858		69139	22 9½	162	16½	3½	5 11	21 0
Monmouth.	780. 0. 0	005666878	340000	6490	177	118	180	52	0 6½	28 10
Northampton.	2827. 16. 4	020544736	550000	24808	49	73	47	22½	1 3	27 6
Nottingham.	1746. 16. 0	012690902	560000	17554	79	71½	66½	32	0 9	24 0
Norfolk.	6741. 4. 0	048976362	1148000	47180	19½	35	24½	24	1 6	36 2
Norwich.	360. 0. 0	002615482								
Northumberland.	745. 11. 4	005416712	1370000	22741	184	29	51	60	0 1½	07 10
Oxon.	2271. 1. 4	016499819	534000	19007	61	75	61½	28	0 12¼	28 8
Rutland.	480. 17. 10	003493788	110000	3263	287	364	357	34	1 0⅔	35 4
Salop.	2407. 8. 4	017490433	890000	23284	57	45	50	38½	0 7¾	24 10
Stafford.	1705. 3. 4	012388426	810000	23747	80½	49	49	34	0 6¼	17 6
Litchfield.	26. 0. 0	000188896								
Somerset.	5543. 1. 4	040271649	1075000	44686	25	37	26	24	1 4	32 0
Bristol.	398. 16. 8	002897615		5122	345		227			18 8
Southampton.	4378. 17. 4	031813469	1312500	26851	31½	30½	43½	49	0 9⅔	39 2
Suffolk.	6597. 1. 4	047929200	995000	34422	21	40	34	29	1 7	46 0
Surry.	3194. 0. 4	023205262	592000	34218	43	68	34	17½	1 3⅔	22 6
Sussex.	3642. 15. 6	026465594	1140000	21537	38	35	54	53	0 9¼	40 8
Warwick.	2384. 17. 6	017326663	670000	21973	58	60	53	30	0 10¼	26 0
Worcester.	2107. 18. 0	015314376	540000	20634	62	74	56½	26	0 11¾	25 10
Worcester City.	110. 19. 0	000806577								
Wilts.	3933. 15. 2	028579655	876000	27093	35	46	43	32	1 1	35 00
Westmoreland.	232. 0. 0	001685533	510000	6501	595	78½	179	79	0 1½	8 6
Anglesey.	251. 7. 4	001826234	200000	1840	550	200	630	109	0 3⅓	32 4
Brecknock.	565. 0. 11	004105187	620000	5934	244	65	197	104	0 2⅔	22 10
Cardigan.	211. 11. 7	001537171	520000	3163	650	77	370	164	0 1¼	16 00
Caermarthen.	544. 13. 4	003957128	700000	5352	254	57	218	131	0 2¼	24 5
Carnarvan.	293. 4. 4	002130286	370000	2765	470	108	423	134	0 2¼	25 5
Denbigh.	447. 1. 2	003247981	410000	6398	308	98	183	64	0 3⅛	16 9
Flint.	237. 14. 8	001727187	160000	3150	580	250	371	51	0 4¼	18 1
Glamorgan.	757. 15. 8	005505469	540000	9644	182	74	121	56	0 4	18 10
Merioneth.	201. 12. 2	001464730	500000	2590	685	80	451	193	0 1¼	18 8
Montgomery.	553. 4. 4	004019245	560000	5660	249	71½	207	99	0 3	23 5
Pembroke.	653. 0. 0	004744194	420000	4329	201	95	270	97	0 4¾	36 2
Haverford West.	30. 6. 10	000220439								
Radnor.	348. 13. 4	002533143	310000	3158	395	129	370	98	0 3¼	26 6
Summ Total,	137641 18 2	1,00000000	39938500	1175951						

LONDON, Printed for *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationers-Hall*, 1693.

Sundale continuation of Proceed. vs. Plaintiff &c. (17)

Die Lunæ 27 *Martii*, 1704.

IT is Resolved and Declared by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the House of Commons taking upon them by their Votes to Condemn a Judgment of the House of Lords, given in a Cause depending before this House in the last Session of Parliament, upon the Petition of *Thomas* Lord *Wharton*, and to Declare what the Law is in Contradiction to the Proceedings of the House of Lords, is without Precedent, Unwarrantable, and an Usurpation of a Judicature, to which they have no sort of Pretence.

Math. Johnson,
Cler' Parliamentor'

Die Lunæ 27 Martii, 1704.

IT is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Resolution and Declaration made this Day, with respect to the Votes of the House of Commons in relation to the Judgment of this House given upon the Petition of Thomas *Lord* Wharton *the last Session of Parliament, shall be forthwith Printed and Published.*

Math. Johnson,
Cler' Parliamentor'

London, Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd; Printers to the Queens most Excellent Majesty. 1704.

An Account of the true Market-price of Wheat, and Malt, at Windsor, for 100 Years.

Began & publish'd by Wm. Fleetwood Br. of Ely from 1646. to 1766.

And since continued in the same Manner.

Years.	Wheat per Quarter. £.	S.	d.	Malt per Quarter. £.	S.	d.
1646	2.	8.	0.	1.	9.	0.
1647	3.	13.	8.	1.	17.	0.
1648	4.	5.	0.	2.	0.	0.
1649	4.	0.	0.	2.	2.	0.
1650	3.	16.	8.	1.	18.	6.
1651	3.	13.	4.	1.	9.	0.
1652	2.	9.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1653	1.	15.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1654	1.	6.	0.	1.	0.	8.
1655	1.	13.	4.	1.	0.	0.
1656	2.	3.	0.	1.	4.	0.
1657	2.	6.	8.	1.	8.	4.
1658	3.	5.	0.	1.	9.	4.
1659	3.	6.	0.	2.	8.	8.
1660	2.	16.	6.	1.	12.	8.
1661	3.	10.	0.	1.	13.	4.
1662	3.	14.	0.	2.	2.	0.
1663	2.	17.	0.	1.	12.	8.
1664	2.	0.	6.	1.	10.	0.
1665	2.	9.	4.	1.	8.	4.
1666	1.	16.	0.	1.	6.	0.
1667	1.	16.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1668	2.	0.	0.	1.	4.	0.
1669	2.	4.	4.	1.	7.	4.
1670	2.	1.	8.	1.	6.	6.
1671	2.	2.	0.	1.	5.	4.
1672	2.	1.	0.	1.	2.	0.
1673	2.	6.	8.	1.	4.	0.
1674	3.	8.	8.	1.	14.	0.
1675	3.	4.	8.	1.	14.	0.
1676	1.	18.	0.	1.	6.	0.
1677	2.	2.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1678	2.	19.	0.	1.	8.	8.
1679	3.	0.	0.	1.	6.	8.
1680	2.	5.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1681	2.	6.	8.	1.	4.	8.
1682	2.	4.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1683	2.	0.	0.	1.	8.	8.
1684	2.	4.	0.	1.	5.	4.
1685	2.	6.	8.	1.	8.	0.
1686	1.	14.	0.	1.	5.	4.
1687	1.	5.	2.	1.	4.	0.
1688	2.	6.	0.	1.	2.	0.
1689	1.	10.	0.	1.	0.	0.
1690	1.	14.	8.	0.	19.	4.
1691	1.	14.	0.	0.	17.	4.
1692	2.	6.	8.	1.	4.	4.
1693	3.	7.	8.	1.	10.	0.
1694	3.	4.	0.	1.	12.	0.
1695	2.	13.	0.	1.	12.	0.
1696	3.	11.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1697	3.	0.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1698	3.	8.	4.	1.	12.	0.
1699	3.	4.	0.	1.	19.	4.
1700	2.	0.	0.	1.	11.	4.
1701	1.	17.	8.	1.	4.	0.
1702	1.	9.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1703	1.	16.	0.	1.	3.	4.
1704	2.	6.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1705	1.	10.	0.	1.	6.	0.
1706	1.	6.	0.	1.	2.	0.
1707	1.	8.	6.	1.	3.	4.
1708	2.	1.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1709	3.	18.	6.	1.	13.	4.
1710	3.	18.	0.	1.	16.	0.
1711	2.	14.	0.	1.	15.	4.
1712	2.	6.	4.	1.	10.	8.
1713	2.	11.	0.	1.	7.	0.
1714	2.	10.	4.	1.	9.	4.
1715	2.	3.	0.	1.	10.	8.
1716	2.	8.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1717	2.	5.	8.	1.	5.	4.
1718	1.	18.	10.	1.	4.	8.
1719	1.	15.	0.	1.	6.	8.
1720	1.	17.	0.	1.	11.	4.
1721	1.	17.	6.	1.	8.	4.
1722	1.	16.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1723	1.	14.	8.	1.	3.	8.
1724	1.	17.	0.	1.	10.	0.
1725	2.	8.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1726	2.	6.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1727	2.	2.	0.	1.	8.	0.
1728	2.	14.	6.	1.	12.	0.
1729	2.	6.	10.	1.	15.	4.
1730	1.	16.	6.	1.	7.	0.
1731	1.	12.	10.	1.	0.	5.
1732	1.	6.	8.	1.	5.	8.
1733	1.	8.	4.	1.	2.	8.
1734	1.	18.	10.	1.	2.	8.
1735	2.	3.	0.	1.	2.	8.
1736	2.	0.	4.	1.	4.	0.
1737	1.	18.	0.	1.	6.	8.
1738	1.	15.	6.	1.	8.	0.
1739	1.	18.	6.	1.	6.	0.
1740	2.	10.	8.	1.	12.	0.
1741	2.	6.	8.	1.	12.	8.
1742	1.	14.	0.	1.	10.	8.
1743	1.	4.	10.	1.	8.	8.
1744	1.	4.	10.	1.	4.	8.
1745	1.	7.	6.	1.	3.	4.

NB. in this computation you are to know that in every Year there are two prices of Corn the one at Lady-day the other at Michaelmas both which are put together & the half is taken for the common price of that Year.

NB. in the Price of Malt, the Tax of six Pence pr. Bushell is not charged, which is an Addition of 4. to every Article of the Malt from the Commencing of the Malt Tax.

10

105.

£ 17.

3d.

A speedy way to supply Their *MAJESTIES* Occasions.

I. THAT Bills with a Seal, and signed with hands appointed, be given by the Parliament to the King to pass for Money, until the Summ given by Parliament be paid upon these Bills out of the *Exchequer*.

II. That these Bills pass from hand to hand, as Currant Money, for the Summ included, so that any Commodities may be bought with them, and Debts paid.

III. That the *Exchequer* Monthly give notice how Moneys come in, that Bills may be paid off without *Exchequer*-Fees.

IV. That it be Treason for any to Counterfeit these Seals, or Alienate the Money given.

V. To avoid their being Counterfeit, let Five or Six Offices be kept in and about *London*, let the Bills be Indented, and the Counter-parts kept in the Offices, to try whether they be Counterfeit or not, and each Office to have 100 *l. per Annum* only.

VI. That when any one brings in any one of these Bills into the *Exchequer*, it be subscribed only, Received in full of the Bill, the Day and Month, and his own Name. And the delivering in these Bills upon the *Exchequer*-Account be a discharge to it.

VII. It is but reasonable these Bills should have the same Credit as Bankers Notes have, which are Currant for any Summ.

VIII. That these Bills only continue until the Summ given by Parliament be paid into the *Exchequer*, and sometime after for bringing in the said Bills.

IX. This will be as good as ready Money to the King upon all Accounts.

Advantage from hence,

I. THAT seeing so much of the Publick Money goes away for Interest, and Buying Dear without ready Money, It may save the Nation great Summs.

II. The King pays for Interest Eight Pounds *per Cent.* which for a Million of Money for a Year, is Eighty Thousand Pounds.

III. The King Buys Dearer Twenty Pounds *per Cent.* for want of ready Money, so that there is a Fifth part lost, which in a Million of Money, is Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

In all, 280000.

E. W

A speedy way to supply Their MAJESTIES Occasions.

THAT Bills with a Seal, and signed with hands appointed, be given by the Parliament to the King to pass for Money, until the Summ given by Parliament be paid upon Tickets out of the Exchequer.

II. That these Bills pass from hand to hand, as Current Money, for the summ included, to that any Commodities may be bought with them, and Debts paid.

III. That the Exchequer Monthly give notice how Money comes in, that Bills may be paid off without Exchequer-Fees.

IV. That it be Treason for any to Counterfeit these Seals, or Alterate the Money given.

V. To avoid over being Counterfeit, let Five or Six Offices be kept in and about London. In the Bills be indented, and the Counterpart kept in the Office, to try whether they be Counterfeit or not, and that Officers to have 100 l. per Annum only.

VI. That whosoever brings in any one of these Bills incd the Exchequer, shall be Rewarded only, Received in full of the Bill, the Day and Month, and his own name. And the delivering in these Bills upon the Exchequer-Account be a discharge to it.

VII. That the Transferable these Bills should have the same Credit as Bank-Bills have, which are Current for any Summ.

VIII. That these Bills only continue until the Summ given by Parliament be paid into the Exchequer, and Interest after for keeping in the Bills.

IX. That Bills will be a Credit to the King upon all Accounts.

Advantages from them.

THAT Coing so much of the Bills Money necessary for Interest, [illegible] give the Land on great Summs.

II. The King pays for Interest Eight Pounds per Cent. which for a Million of Money for a Year is Eight Thousand Pounds.

III. The King pays Discount Ten Shillings per Cent. for want of ready Money, so that there is a Fifth part lost, which in a Million of Money is Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

In all, 28000.

The CASE *of the* Silk-Weavers, *Humbly Offered to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament.*

THAT the *Silk Manufacture* of this Kingdom, by the Incouragement it hath receiv'd from the Crown, and divers Acts of Parliament, is above twenty times as great as it was in the Year 1664, and all sorts of as good *Black* and *Colour'd Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver Stuffs* and *Ribands*, are now made here as in *France*, or any other Foreign Country.

That the *Manufacture* of *Black Silks* for *Hoods* and *Scarves*, not known in *England* above twenty-five Years ago, is now so increased that about 300,000 *l.* worth of that Commodity alone hath been Yearly, for several Years last, made here, which before were used to be Bought with our Ready Money from *France*.

That as the *Silk Manufacture* hath increased here, the Exportation of our *Cloth Serges*, and other our *Woollen Manufactures* to *Turky* and *Italy* have also increased, and the Returns from those Parts have been, and are made in *Raw* and *Thrown Silk* for the Imployment of our Manufacturers, and the vast Numbers depending on them.

That by the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between *Great Britain* and *France*, it is Agreed, That the Commodities from *France* may be Imported here, Paying as other Countries do, that are most favour'd, for the like Commodities.

That *Italian Wrought Silks* are most favour'd, and pay 10 *s.* 6 *d* the Pound weight Custom.

That *French Silks*, notwithstanding they should be obliged to pay that Duty, will come to our Markets 20 *d.* in the Pound weight cheaper than our own (as appears by a Modest Calculation herein after-mentioned) occasioned partly from the small Duty paid for the *Silk* Imported from *Italy* into *France*, and the small Charge of Carriage by being so near; but chiefly from the Cheapness of Manufacturing, principally occasioned from their Money being raised.

The Costs of One Pound-Weight of Italian Thrown Silk *Manufactured in* Colour'd Plain Silk, *being reduced to Eleven Ounces.*

	In *France*	In *England.*
	l. *s.* *d.*	*l.* *s.* *d.*
For Custom	0 – 00 – 8	0 – 03 – 4
Freight and Insurance	0 – 01 – 0	0 – 01 – 6
Dying	0 – 00 – 6	0 – 01 – 0
Winding and Warping	0 – 01 – 0	0 – 02 – 0
Weaving	0 – 04 – 0	0 – 08 – 0
The *Italian* Duty as above	0 – 07 – 0	0 – 00 – 0
	0 – 14 – 2	0 – 15 – 10
The *French* cheaper than the *English* by	– 0 – 01 – 8	
	0 – 15 – 10	

Besides which, *French Silks*, in the Opinion of most of our Nation, having a Preference to our own (tho' better than theirs) the Fashions are, or are likely, to be taken from *France*: So that our *English* cannot make Provision for a *Spring Trade* for fear a New Fashion should come from *France*, and render ours Despicable: And in Case we should imitate them, we must come at the latter End of the Market, and by that time another Fashion comes in from *France*; whereby *France* will always have the First of the Market, and the *English* the Fag-end, which is above 15 *l. per Cent.* Difference in the Sale of those Goods.

CASE

OF THE

Silk-Weavers.

Trade 2 U 26

A safe and easy way to obtain free and peaceable Elections, without Imposition, Noise or Charge: Proposed to Consideration now the Regulation of Elections is under debate.

THat none, upon Penalty of being made uncapable to be elected, do by himself, Friends, or Court-Letters, seek to impose himself upon the Freeholders.

That the Writ being issued forth, and broken up by the Sheriff in the County Court, the Freeholder being sworn, or otherwise attesting his Right to Elect, by having a clear Freehold Estate of Forty Shillings *per Annum*, and his Name, and place of abode taken by the Clerk.

Let the Free-Holder put into a Box the Names of the Knights he judgeth most meet to serve in Parliament, writ in a small Scroll of Paper, roll'd and seal'd up; then let the Judges of the Poll with the Sheriff open the Box, search and sort the Papers, and find who by this Suffrage are the Elected Knights, who are then to be proclaimed by the Sheriff, and Indentures being seal'd by the Sheriff and the Judges aforesaid, to be return'd accordingly.

Let these Judges of the Poll be one or two of the most substantial Freeholders out of every Hundred, chosen for that purpose by the Freeholders of the Hundred, at the Summons of the High Constable, to some convenient Place in the Hundred, eight or ten days before the Election, and sworn to be faithful to their Trust.

To avoid Charge or Trouble, the Court may be adjournd to so many Places in the County as may be most convenient, provided at the end of every Court the Box be seal'd by the Sheriff, and five or six of the Judges.

Whereby the Sheriffs miscarriages in Delays, false and double Returns, will be prevented.

The vast profuse and intollerable Expences of Competitors in Elections, avoided.

The undue Impositions of Land-Lords and great Men, disappointed.

The shameful Drunkenness and unneighbourly Quarrels and Feuds, prevented.

The chargeable and troublesome Contests in Committees of Elections, removed.

And an Obligation laid upon the Gentry to live vertuously, to gain the Affections of their Country.

After this way may the Elections in Corporations be regulated, the Right of Election being settled by Act of Parliament in the Freemen, paying Scot and Lot.

THE SPEECH OF Sir Simon Harcourt, IN THE Honourable House of *COMMONS*, *The Last Sessions of* PARLIAMENT.

WHATEVER the Determination of this House may be, this I am sure of; and it must be admitted, that I am as duly elected for the Burrough of *Abinton*, as ever any Man was.

Had it been the Pleasure of this House to have construd the Charret under which this Election is made, according to the Natural and Plain Words of it, as the Inhabitants have always understood it. — In such a Sence, as former Parliaments have frequently expounded it. —Had you declared the Right of Election, to be in those Persons who have, without any Interruptions, excercis'd it for a Hundred and fifty Years, you would not have heard insisted, That I had not the Majority.—Even as you have determined the Right, my Majority is still unquestionable.

No Gentleman with Reason can disprove my Assertion; whatever Reason he may have to refuse me his Vote.

You have been truly inform'd, the Petitioner, on closing the Poll, declar'd, and in open Court, He was satisfy'd he had lost the Election, and that he did not come thither, with any Prospect or Hopes of Success.

So stupid then was I, as not to comprehend the Meaning of those Words; *I would do him Justice*; I really believe he himself was not, at that time, let into the Secret.

Any Opposition may give a Handle to a Petition, no matter for the Justice of it, Power will maintain it.

Whoever sent him on such an Errand; What mean and contemptible Notions must he entertain of the then ensuing Parliament? He must suppose them capable of the basest Action, of being aw'd or influenc'd by Menaces or Promises; and to prostitute their Consciences at the Word of Command.

Had there been such a Parliament elected, and I declared not duly elected, I should then have left my Place, with a Compassion for the few Unfortunate Friends that staid behind me; whoever could have framed such a Project to himself, must undoubtedly have wish'd for, perhaps have wanted, such a Parliament.

He must ha' be'n a Person, the most abandon'd Wretch in the World, who had long quitted all Notions of Rights and Wrong, all Sence of Truth and Justice, of Honour and Conscience.

Whatever his dark Purposes were, 'tis our Happiness, and the Nation's, that they were entirely disappointed in the Choice of this Parliament.

I cannot directly point him out, but whoever he was, I have so much Charity, as sincerely to wish, he may feel, and be truly sensible of the Honour and Impartial Justice of a *British* Parliament.

Here he summ'd up the Poll on both sides, and demonstrated, that the Council for the Petition had left him the Majority of Two Votes, and he added several unquestionable Votes to his own Poll.

The Petition charges me personally with many indirect Practices; but no Attempt has been made to prove any thing of that kind.

As for the indirect Practices charged on my Agents; I had no Agents; I knew of no Opposition till the Morning of the Election, nor had the least Apprehension of any. I thought no Agent necessary to promote my Interest; nor had I employ'd any Person whatsoever, to sollicit for me: But what Solicitations, what Menaces and Promises have been used against me, and by whom, are but too well known to too many.

Printed in the YEAR, 1709.